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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels Still on the Line of the River.

Probable Injuries to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Lee's Headquarters at Falling Waters.

The National Forces Being Prepared for Active Operations.

No Forward Movement Yet Attempted.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

It is evident that the rebels have not left the line of the Upper Potomac, but are vigorously operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. They recently, it is believed, destroyed some of the important bridges West of Martinsburgh, including that over Black River.

THE REBEL LOSSES AT ANTIETAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, who has been at Frederick and the battle-field since Sunday, arrived here last night. He furnishes some interesting particulars concerning affairs at the scene of the recent conflict.

The loss of the rebels in the late battle far exceeds ours. Up to Sunday night, three thousand dead rebels had been buried by our men, and the rebels themselves buried a large number previous to retreating into Virginia. Between six and seven thousand rebels yet remain unburied, and the stench is intolerable.

The rebels left about five thousand of their wounded within our lines, for whom they begged medical attention, removing all who were wounded in the upper extremities and leaving on the field only those who were wounded in the lower limbs.

The total loss of the rebels cannot be much less than five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded. Our loss will probably be about twelve hundred killed, six thousand wounded, and eight hundred missing.

Gen. WILLIAMS, of Gen. McCLELLAN's staff, informs Dr. HAMMOND that we have captured in the battles in Maryland thirty-five stands of colors, sixteen cannon, and between thirty-five and forty thousand stand of arms. The whole distance travelled by the retreating army, between the battle-field and the Potomac, was strewn with arms. Several thousand stand of arms still remain on the field, uncollected for want of time.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The *American*, of this morning, says:

"Gen. McCLELLAN is actively engaged in arranging his forces to counteract the movements of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, where they are understood to be massed.

We have intelligence of matters in progress that it would not be proper to make public at present. A precipitate crossing of the river in the face of so strong a force would not be prudent, and we [illegible] at crossing has yet been attempted.

A gentleman who came from headquarters yesterday, informs us that the troops are in the highest spirits, and that their confidence in Gen. McCLELLAN, and his ability to lead them to renewed triumphs is unbounded."

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Sept. 25.

Gov. CURTIN reached Harrisburgh to-day and proceeded directly to Washington, where another meeting of the loyal Governors will be held.

Transportation for over ten thousand of the Pennsylvania Militia returning home, has already been furnished. Fifteen regiments arrive daily and are forthwith transported over the different railroads to their several places of rendezvous.

There has been no official information from the army. Civilians arrive by every train from Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. They all confirm the news that no important movement has yet been made by our forces. The rebels can be distinctly seen on the opposite side of the river at Williamsport and at Falling Waters. Gen. LEE's headquarters are at the latter place.

A large number of the sick and wounded brought here have been removed to Reading.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

On the March of the Army—Appearance of the Country—The Scenes of the Middletown Battle—How the Rebels Receive Their Friends.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday Night, Sept. 22, 1862.

I have been traveling in the track of the army to-day, and came to-night, from [illegible], within sound of our guns—a few of which I heard firing [illegible] just after sundown in the direction of the Potomac, which the advanced guard of our army is reported to have crossed to-day, in pursuit of the fleeing rebel army.

The cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought us all the way to Monocacy, where a gang of laborers were at work, supplying the place of the bridge blown up by the rebels. The temporary bridge which takes the place of the former fine structure, is to be ready in a day or two.

In addition to officers and soldiers journeying toward the army, the train bore a number of civilians, coming this way from motives of curiosity, or, more legitimately, to minister to the wants of wounded friends. Among these I noticed the portly figure of the genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table"—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Col. [illegible], of the Forty-third New-York, was also on the cars, on his way to his regiment from a visit to New-York, during which he has succeeded in recruiting it up to the full standard, adding 600 new men.

Frederick is crowded with wounded soldiers coming from the army, and convalescents and new recruits hastening to join their regiments in the advance. For miles along the turnpike, and, indeed, more or less, all the way to here, the two streams were sweeping past each other, by the side of the army wagons that crowded the road, giving token of the presence of the army in this neighborhood. The wounded soldiers met were those whose slight wounds enabled them to take care of themselves. Those more severely injured filled the hospitals along the way, extemporized from farms, churches, and such dwellings as could be made available. There were few signs of devastation to mark the passage of the two armies. Most of what I saw I am sorry to say was laid, whether justly or not I can't say, to the charge of our own army, whose straggling soldiers had made free in some places with the rail fences, or carried off the cabbages and fruit from the farmers' fields and gardens. We need a strong cavalry force to be sent in the rear of our army to force stragglers into the ranks.

But the damage suffered by the inhabitants from our troops, has not been sufficient to abate their enthusiasm at their appearance, and they have received a reception very different from that which awaited the rebel army. Even the Secessionists in this town, I am told, turned their backs upon them, while setting buckets of cold water before their doors to refresh our weary soldiers, besides showing them other attentions. It has really been very hard on the rebels entering into this State, to find the doors shut in their faces by their friends, and then to be so unceremoniously kicked across the Potomac, as they have been by McCLELLAN. In Baltimore, I heard that the Secessionists of that city, in their secret conclaves went so far as to appoint a committee to visit Frederick, and request Gen. LEE not to come near Baltimore, as it would cause the destruction of the city. The rebels of that town make a good deal of noise, but they are evidently not "spoiling for a fight." The adventurous element among the Secessionists there has been withdrawn by its exodus across the border to the Southern army. Those who remain are chiefly the conservative class of ancient citizens and property holders, who are never fond of tumults, except at a distance. It is rather a good thing, on the whole, to be a rebel in Baltimore. All the "first people" are; it does you no special harm with the Government, and if the rebels succeed, you are able to say I told you so, and to stand well with the new *régime*, when no favor will be shown to the Yankees.

This country is an agreeable change for our soldiers from the swamps of the Chickahominy. The hills roll up gloriously between here and Frederick, and from the ridge near Middletown, which was so sharply contested by the rebels, we had a most magnificent view of the valleys behind and beyond us, where the bright green of the foliage was brought out in beautiful contrast to the prismatic coloring of the sky, when the horizon was illuminated by rays of the setting sun. PIERREPONT.

Affairs at Hagerstown—The Excitement Regarding the Crossing of the Rebels at Williamsport—The Advance of the Pennsylvanians into Maryland—The Rebels Driven Back by Them, &c.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., SIX MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

This section of the country still continues to be the theatre of active operations. Two weeks ago I journeyed this way and found the people alarmed, and laboring under the most intense excitement. Then it was a myth which disturbed the quiet and tranquillity of these country villages. Now it is a reality. Yet the excitement of to-day is more than the occasion calls for. In the various towns on the road between here and Harrisburgh I found groups of men collected at the street corners or railway stations canvassing the probabilities of the rebels passing through the Cumberland Valley, their chances of escape, and some even fancying they heard the booming of JACKSON's guns. Much of this panic is due to the veil of mystery which official authorities throw over the movements of our own as well as the enemy's forces. One citizen enters the telegraph office to inform an absent friend of his whereabouts, and is told that dispatches of no kind can be forwarded; straightway the town is all agog, fancying the enemy have penetrated the lines and cut the wires, and become prey to fearful forebodings. Another steps on board the regular train to learn that it is not going, and in less than ten minutes street rumor has it that the rebs are in possession of the other end of the road.

The Government now have control of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. At Chambersburgh, Friday evening, soon after the passengers had ensconced themselves safely away in their seats, the conductor came on board and informed us that "I have been ordered to have all citizens get off, and, furthermore, it is not safe to go on." People, of course, don't enjoy courting danger, and a skedaddle followed. The train had proceeded but a short distance before it again backed down to the depot, and the further order was promulgated that "all army men, save officers and surgeons, must get off." Your correspondent being an "army man," was permitted, through the kindness of Gen. HOAR, to proceed.

I found at this place that the real cause of danger was a body of the enemy who had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and were encamped only about three miles from here. This has undoubtedly been a feint on the part of the enemy to divert attention, while their main forces about Sharpsburgh escaped over the river under cover of a flag of truce. The force consisted of only a few thousand infantry, three hundred cavalry, and several guns. To head off this supposed movement, or any other which the enemy might make, leading toward the Keystone State, Pennsylvanians have rushed to arms *en masse*. Only a week ago Thursday, Gov. CURTIN issued his proclamation, and now tens of thousands of militia cover the hills in this vicinity and Chambersburgh. It is indeed an outpouring of the professional men, mechanics, and yeomanry. Clothed in every variety and hue of uniform, they come bearing the implements of war, one with the trusty rifle, another with the light carbine, which he slings loosely over his shoulder, and a third with the long-ranged musket—all swearing death to the rebels. Among other prominent personages who are here, serving as privates are:

Judge Kelley, Republican Member of Congress from Philadelphia.
Philip S. White, Prothonotary District Court of Philadelphia.
Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse, Pastor of Arch-street M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Scott, D.D., President of Washington College.
Dr. Aldrich, Professor of Languages, Washington College.
G. A. Nichols, Superintendent Philadelphia Railroad Company.
C. M. Reed, formerly President of the Bank of Little Washington.
H. H. Muhlenberg, Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pennsylvania.
John H. Erwing, late Member of Congress from Washington District.
C. Biddle, Member of Congress.
Mr. Donohue, Editor *Washington Examiner*.
Mr. Hawes, Editor *Reading Times*.
Mr. Griffin, formerly Sheriff of Washington County.
Heister Clymer, State Senator.
Joseph Henderson, prominent lawyer.

Judge KELLY, who is renominated for Congress, having exchanged the political for the military campaign, is attired in gray shirt, black pants, with haversack and canteen swung over his shoulder. When I saw him on Saturday, he had his coat off and stood manning the battery to which he is attached. A shot from him in his new capacity may tell as effectually as some of a different character which he has been wont to discharge among the rebel plotters at Washington. Believing that the best way to protect Pennsylvania from invasion was to march on and meet the invaders, the militia, with but few exceptions, left Camp Curtin, three miles from Chambersburgh, for Hagerstown, reaching here Thursday and Friday. Ten thousand crossed the river in a body. Gov. CURTIN made a neat speech to them here on Friday, complimenting them for their patriotism in having crossed the line and offered their lives in defence of a neighboring State. By his vigorous policy, Gov. CURTIN has added to his former popularity among friends, and excited the admiration of his political enemies.

Soon after crossing the Potomac at Williamsport on Friday, the enemy set out toward Hagerstown on a heavy reconnoissance and were repulsed by the militia. A second attempt made at midnight proved no more successful. On the following day, expecting an attack, the militia were drawn up in battle array, together with a portion of Gen. KENLY's splendid Maryland Brigade which arrived from Baltimore during Friday night. About three miles from the village the first line of battle was formed across the road, consisting of the Blue and Gray Reserves from Philadelphia, the Allegheny Co. Regiment, Col. McCLURE, and other troops—in all to the number of five thousand, under command of Col. KNEASS. Not far in advance two hundred of ANDERSON's Cavalry were drawn up, having scouts extending toward Williamsport. The second line of battle was formed about three-quarters of a mile in rear of the first, extending from a haystack on the left to a woods on the right, being about half a mile in length, and under the command of Major VENORA, who, you will remember, was captured at Santa Rosa and held for months at Richmond and Salisbury, N. C., as a hostage for the safe return of the privateers confined in the Tombs. A Dahlgren battery, under command of Prof. MILLER, of the Pennsylvania Law University School, was planted in the road, one gun behind another. Reserves were posted in large numbers along the turnpike to Hagerstown. Brig.-Gen. REYNOLDS had command of all the forces. As the men were filing off to their places I observed that Judges KEARNY and WATTS took the lead. About 11½ o'clock the First and Seventh Regiments of KENLY's Brigade, marched out of town to support and lead on the militia. In the meantime Gen. COUCH's Division had been sent up from Sharpsburgh to Williamsport, and we were congratulating ourselves on the prospect of bagging the rebels. Our forces continued posted in the above manner until about five o'clock.

It then having been ascertained that the enemy did not intend an attack in any force, and a few thousand only being required to coöperate with Gen. COUCH, the Militia were withdrawn and the Maryland regiments pushed further to the front. One cannon remaining posted at the toll-gate, occasionally shelling the rebels, who were located behind the small body of woods one mile distant, and displayed numerous signal lights. I left the ground at 8½ o'clock in the evening, fully believing that the enemy were in our toils. What, then, was my chagrin and mortification on awakening on the morrow, to find that they had slipped through our fingers, having recrossed the river about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Everybody shared in the disappointment.

The rebel rule in this place continued only four days. TOOMBS was in command. The conciliatory policy was pursued in the same manner as at Frederick. Citizens, as a general thing, were unmolested, and private property undisturbed. Though careful not to touch the property of Marylanders, the rebel bands thieved and plundered indiscriminately whenever crossing the Pennsylvania line. Many farmers lost every horse they had.

Men, women and children hailed the return of our forces to the village with joy. The wounded soldiers brought from the recent battle-fields have received every care and attention from the ladies here, who flit to and fro, administering to their wants.

The dead bodies of Col. CROSSDALE, Capt. ANDREWS of Reading, and Capt. BROOKS, of Harrisburgh, were brought here yesterday from Sharpsburgh. The Lyceum Hall has been turned into a hospital, for which purpose it answers admirably. The following are the names of sick and wounded soldiers at present confined there:

Chas. W. Berry, Co. C, 15th Mass.—gunshot.
Corp. Wm. N. Bouch, Co. E, 128th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Beckwith, Co. C, 9th New-York S. M.—gunshot, face.
John Conner, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot, elbow, hand and thigh.
Capt. Christian R. Curman, Co. E, 86 Penn. Vols.—gunshot, hip.
Austin A. Collier, Co. A, 124th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot, leg.
First Sergt. Philip H. Collins, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—gunshot, knee.
Capt. G. G. Davenport, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania—gunshot, leg.
G. W. Davis, Co. C, 88th Pennsylvania—leg.
J. Duffy, Co. C, 17th New-York—diarrhea.
Loison Davis, Co. I, 16th Wisconsin—arm.
Orderly Sergt. Wm. C. Eben, Co. E, 128th Pennsylvania—hip and thigh.
G. Fields, Co. F, 1st Pennsylvania Battery—arm.
Wm. Howlett, Co. F, 105th Pennsylvania—leg.
S. Jackson, Co. A, 9th New-York State Militia—hip.
Corp. W. H. Kock, Co. E, 125th Penn.—arm.
Sergt. J. Sebold, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania—leg.
Silvi E. Lowry, Co. B, 1st Wisconsin.
Corp. J. Lane, Co. G, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Wm. Murphy, Co. K, 15th Massachusetts—ankle.
C. McKinon, Co. K, 6th Wisconsin—knee-joint.
Corp. G. F. J. McKenney, Co. B, 128th Penn.—arm.
—— McIntyre, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Wm. Miller, Co. A, 11th Penn. Res.—diarrhea.
First Sgt. F. G. Nicholson, Co. B, 3d Pa. Res.—arm.
Uriah O'Neil, Co. B, 59th New-York—leg.
Corp. R. Sherman, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—thigh.
A. N. Strong, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Wm. Summon, Co. E, 128th Penn.—shoulder.
John B. Shein, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Corp. F. Thorne, Co. E, 128th Penn.—forearm.
First Lieut. C. Tucker, Co. E, 71st Penn.—thigh.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Warner, 10th Pennsylvania—hip.
C. Young, Co. G, 15th Indiana—chest. J.

Affairs at Hagerstown—Movements of the National and Confederate Forces—A Bold Raid.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862.

Nothing of military importance is at present transpiring in Hagerstown. The chief point of interest is at Williamsport, where the right of the line is stationed. Near that place we are massing troops; but whether for the purpose of crossing into Virginia or intimidating the rebels from again coming to this side does not seem clear. A feeling exists in the army that we should follow the rebels without delay, regardless of consequences. Those who entertain that opinion, have faith in the maxim, "nothing risked, nothing gained." All, with but few exceptions, agree that the golden opportunity for crushing out the rebellion this year, vanished when the rebels were allowed to depart from Maryland. Not only is the army disappointed, but the citizens in all the towns through which I have passed partake of the disappointment.

It is believed that the main force of the rebels is now in the vicinity of Winchester. As the authorities were ignorant of the whereabouts of the enemy when he was only three miles from our front, it would be doing them injustice to suppose that they were now thoroughly acquainted with his precise position. When the rebels were in Maryland, we had them surrounded, and could have easily captured them. Then we could look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war; now we cannot penetrate five minutes into the future. Every day and every hour the rebels are preparing to resist our progress west of the Potomac. Opposite Williamsport they have planted a battery, and are ready to open upon us the moment we attempt to cross at that point.

Yesterday morning 100 of their cavalry crossed at Cherry Run, two miles above Williamsport, and during the day were scouring the country in the vicinity of Cold Spring. They took two of our cavalry prisoners. A citizen of Williamsport, who was with our cavalrymen, escaped and brought intelligence of the rebel presence. A heavy force of cavalry started out in pursuit of the rebels last night.

I think the people of the North can assure themselves that the Fall campaign is about ended. It is true that there is a continual movement of troops on this side of the river all the way from Harper's Ferry to Williamsport, but all it amounts to is a change of position from right to left, and *vice versa*, without the significance of an advance.

During the brief stay of the rebels in Hagerstown, business was generally suspended. A resident informs me that about 100,000 of their troops passed through the place. The town has again assumed its business air, and the people are doing their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded brought into the place. Strangers are entertained with the kindest hospitality. WHIT.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Race Between the Armies of Buell and Bragg.

The Positions of the Opposing Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Sept. 25—Midnight.

The armies of BUELL and BRAGG left Lebanon, Penn., and Carthage, respectively, on the 21st, BUELL following the arc, and BRAGG the chord of a circle. Our army traveled 361, and BRAGG's 256 miles. BUELL got into Northern Kentucky one day ahead of BRAGG, notwithstanding the immense excess of our transportation over that of the enemy.

Col. WILDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana, has arrived, having been exchanged with the rebels for one Lieutenant and twenty-six privates.

Rumors creating some excitement are afloat of the movement of two divisions of BRAGG's army, but the direction or purpose cannot be ascertained to-night.

LATE NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, contains the following items of interest:

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the People of Louisville: The insolent and unprincipled enemies of our State and Nation are moving in force upon this city. Of this there is no longer a shadow of doubt. If they shall be enabled to make good their purpose to take possession of the commercial emporium of the State, consequences will follow that will be deplored by every patriot. Now is the time for every friend of his country, its Constitution and laws, to rally to their support.

Not a moment is to be lost. Manliness and patriotism alike point out to every one the path of duty; and it is earnestly hoped that no man who values the peace of the State, the safety of the city, the repose of his family, and the integrity of the Commonwealth, will falter now in the discharge of the high duty which devolves upon him as a citizen of Kentucky, and a friend of that glorious Union which has come down to us sanctified by so many glorious recollections, and freighted with such inestimable blessings.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, call upon the citizens of Louisville, young and old, to rally to the defence of their homes, their families, and their city. Attach yourselves, with such arms as you have, to the military force, which, under the gallant NELSON, has determined to peril their lives in your defence. Positions will be assigned you where you can render service and acquire distinction.

This appeal is not made to you *as a mere matter of form*; its necessity is imperative; and the safety of the city of Louisville demands it.

I repeat, then, let not a moment be lost. Loyal Kentucky expects every man to do his duty at this momentous crisis in her history.

Once more I invoke you to arms; resist your enemies to the death; and poising yourselves upon the right, rely upon the God of battles and the justice of your cause for success. JAS. F. ROBINSON.

Done in the City of Louisville, this 22d day of September, 1862.

By the Governor.
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

GEN. NELSON'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 11.—Soldiers: intelligence has reached me that the rebel hordes, who are now ravaging the fair land of Kentucky, are advancing to attack this city.

We will give them a bloody welcome. Let every man feel the importance of the occasion, and do his whole duty.

A little patience and energy is all that is required. Be attentive to the commands of your officers. Keep steady in your ranks, and fire coolly and with aim, and victory will attend us.

Officers will set an example to their soldiers of resolution, patience and endurance; and make good, by their bearing, their pretensions to their rank which their several States have conferred on them.

Fellow-soldiers! shoulder to shoulder we will meet the enemy, and rival on the plains of Louisville the glory won by our fellow-soldiers at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Pea Ridge, and other memorable fields of honor. W. NELSON, Major-General Commanding.

BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS.

We received information last evening from reliable sources, which leads us to believe that the main forces of BRAGG's rebel army would arrive at Bardstown yesterday afternoon. His cavalry advance was in Bloomfield yesterday. Bloomfield is eight miles east of Bardstown from this city. There is a turnpike-road from Bloomfield through the valley to the Bardstown turnpike. BRAGG's force in the vicinity of Bardstown last evening was estimated at fifty thousand, but the estimate may exceed or fall short of his actual force.

We do not regard BRAGG's movement by way of Bardstown as a threat against Louisville. He is in constant communication with this city through the medium of the rebel sympathizers in Louisville, and they have no doubt fully posted him as to the formidable Federal force before this city, and, dreading the fatal encounter which would follow an attack in this quarter, he may be making for the Bluegrass region in all haste, where he no doubt hopes to find additional recruits for his jaded army.

Our theory may be incorrect, but we do not think that BRAGG's present intention is to march upon Louisville. Indeed, such policy would be suicidal, as, in the event that the rebel army should succeed in capturing this city, it could not be held for a single day by the victorious enemy, as we are aware (and the knowledge of the fact has not been withheld from the public) that our commanding General will make such resistance as will involve the destruction of our much-loved and beautiful city, or rid it forever of the presence of an insolent and desperate foe.

A BRILLIANT FEDERAL VICTORY.

A detachment of ninety-five members of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under command of Capt. [illegible], made their appearance in the vicinity of Lebanon Junction about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, having been sent out as scouts from Shepherdsville. When within about one mile of the Junction, Capt. [illegible] encountered a force of three hundred of Forrest's Cavalry, and a sharp engagement took place, which resulted in the complete rout of the rebels, who sustained a loss of five in killed, seventeen wounded, and thirty-two prisoners. Included in the prisoners, who were brought to the city last evening, was a rebel Captain named CHILDRESS, from Texas, who had boasted but a day or two preceding the fight, that one of his men was equal to three Yankees. The Federals had two killed and lost eleven prisoners. We received the above information from Capt. HOSS, of Clarke County, Indiana, whose gallantry while in the fight is acknowledged by his command.

ARRESTS AT CLOVERPORT.

The Federal commander of the Home Guards of Cloverport, Kentucky, has arrested some thirty or forty of the most prominent rebel sympathizers in that town and vicinity, and declares his purpose to hold them as hostages for the Union citizens arrested at Brandenburgh and other points along the river. This officer declares that if any harm comes to Union citizens arrested by rebels along the border, he will retaliate on the rebels now in his possession.

A COMPANY CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 25.

A letter from Corporal GAW, of the Gymnast Zouaves, of this city, Company B, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, reports the capture of an entire company, with three exceptions, while on special service, on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Official Reports of the Skirmishing Along the Mississippi Central Railroad.

A GALLANT AFFAIR AT BRITTON'S LANE.

Five Thousand Rebels Defeated by Eight Hundred National Troops.

Failure of the Rebel Demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The following official dispatches have been received at Headquarters of the Army of the United States:

HEADQUARTERS 2D DIVISION, DISTRICT OF JACKSON, BOLIVAR, TENN., Aug. 30, 1862.

Capt. A. H. Ryan, Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff:

Col. LEGGETT, commanding First Brigade, was sent out by me this morning on the Grand Junction Road, with one regiment of his brigade, four companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieut.-Col. HOGG; two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major PUTERBAUGH, and one section of artillery, with instructions to drive off a force of the enemy's cavalry, supposed to be 150 strong, and reconnoitre the country.

Upon arriving at the ground, Col. LEGGETT at once became engaged with a large force of the enemy's cavalry. The engagement lasted about seven hours, mostly skirmishing, but occasionally becoming a hand-to-hand fight, our forces repelling charges of the enemy's cavalry.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy drew back, and Col. LEGGETT receiving reinforcements about that time, they did not renew the attack. I then ordered Col. LEGGETT to fall back with his entire force to a position inside our picket lines, where he is now stationed, expecting a renewal of the attack at daylight.

We have had in killed and wounded about twenty-five—Lieut.-Col. HOGG, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, among the number.

During the engagement to-day all the men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and though opposed to largely superior numbers, not only maintained their ground, but drove the enemy back. The force of the enemy engaged was seven regiments of cavalry.

Yours, respectfully, M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, Commanding Second Division, District of Jackson, at Bolivar, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMANDER OF THE POST, JACKSON, TENN., Sept. 6, 1862.

Capt. M. J. Kimball, Aid-de-Camp:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following, concerning the recent engagements along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and in the vicinity of Medon Station:

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Bolivar, large bodies of his cavalry attacked the different detachments stationed along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, between Medon and Toones Station. The detachments being small, (consisting at most, of single companies,) after sharp skirmishing, retired to Medon Station, at which point, and near the railroad depot, a barricade was constructed of cotton bales, under the direction of Adjutant [illegible], of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

At 2 P. M., of Aug. 31, the enemy attacked the defences at Medon in force, estimated to be one thousand five hundred strong, but were gallantly held at bay by about one hundred and fifty men of the Forty-fifth Illinois.

Being informed of the attack on Medon, I immediately sent six companies of the Seventh Missouri Infantry, under Major W. S. OLIVER, by railroad, with instructions to reinforce our men at that place. On the arrival of the train at Medon the Seventh immediately formed into line and charged the enemy, driving him from the town and inflicting considerable loss upon him; also, taking a large number of prisoners.

As soon as I was informed of the demonstration on Bolivar, I ordered the force stationed at Estanaula, under command of Col. DENNIS, of the Thirtieth Illinois, to this post. Col. DENNIS' command consisted of the Thirtieth Illinois, commanded by Major WARREN SHEDD; Twentieth Illinois, commanded by Capt. FRISBIE; a section of two pieces of gunboat artillery and two companies of cavalry, commanded by Capt. FOSTER.

Col. DENNIS struck tents on the morning of Aug. 31, destroying such stores and baggage as he was unable to carry, and marched to within twelve miles of this post, where he was met by an order from me directing him to march for Medon Station, to intercept the enemy near that point. Col. DENNIS countermarched his command, arriving in the vicinity of Denmark that night.

About 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 1st of September, his advance guard reported the enemy in strong force at Britton's Lane, near the junction of the Denmark and Medon roads. The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of cavalry, viz.: Barstow's, Adams', Stevens', Jackson's, Forrest's, Wheeler's and Parsons', amounting in the aggregate to 5,000 men, under the command of Brig.-Gen. ARMSTRONG. The aggregate of Col. DENNIS' force was but 800. Discovering that he was outnumbered, Col. DENNIS immediately selected the best position the ground would admit and formed in line of battle. The position was in a large grove surrounded by farms, the fields all being in corn—the wood and some broken ground being in the rear and the cornfields in front—the line being on a ridge.

The greatly superior force of the enemy enabled him to entirely surround the command of Col. DENNIS, and early in the engagement to capture the transportation train, taking with it the teamsters and sick as prisoners. They also captured the two pieces of artillery, but were unable to get possession of the caissons and ammunition. During the engagement the artillery and train were recaptured by Col. DENNIS, the enemy having destroyed four of the wagons by fire.

The enemy made many determined charges, dismounting their forces and dismounting a part. They attacked both as infantry and cavalry, the latter charging so close, as to fall from their horses almost within the ranks of our men.

The battle was of four hours' duration, at the end of which time the enemy left Col. DENNIS in possession of the field, leaving 179 of his dead on the field, and also a large number of his wounded. The total loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is over 400. The loss of Col. DENNIS is five, buried on the field immediately after the action. The wounded numbered about 50, who were brought to the general hospital at this post the day after the battle.

Great praise should be given to the admirable generalship and ability displayed by Col. DENNIS, and in fact, every officer acted with the greatest bravery. Where all did so nobly, it would perhaps be invidious to particularize. Great credit is due Capt. FRISBIE, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, and to Maj. SHEDD, commanding the Thirtieth Illinois; also, to Adjt. PAYSON, of the Thirtieth, who, severely wounded, refused to leave the field. Maj. SHEDD was also wounded. Great praise is due Capt. FOSTER, commanding the cavalry, he rendering Col. DENNIS important aid on every part of the field. The men acted with the most veteran courage. Surgeon GOODBRAKE, of the Twentieth Illinois, was untiring in his attention to the wounded, and for skill is deserving of great praise. Accompanying this report, I send a list of the killed and wounded as furnished by him. I have the honor to be, respectfully,

M. R. LAWLESS, Colonel Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF JACKSON, JACKSON, Sept. 7, 1862.

Col. Jno. A. Rawlins, A. A. G.:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of troops under my command during the 30th and 31st days of August, and the 1st day of September, instant.

On the morning of the 31st of August, I received a dispatch from Col. M. M. CROCKER, commanding at Bolivar, that that post was threatened by a large force advancing from the South, and consequently that Col. LEGGETT had been sent out to make an attack on the advancing columns of the enemy, that a skirmish had taken place with a force supposed to be about four thousand strong, and that reinforcements had been asked for and sent forward. Feeling that an attack was being made on Bolivar, I took the first train to that place. On arriving, I ascertained that a severe skirmish had taken place four miles south of Bolivar, between the forces under Col. LEGGETT, consisting of the Twentieth and Seventy-eighth Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, four companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. HOGG, two companies of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, under Maj. PUTERBAUGH, and one section of artillery, and the whole rebel force. After a skirmish of about seven hours by our infantry, our artillery was brought to bear upon the enemy; this, followed by a gallant charge of our cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. HOGG, drove the enemy from the field. In this charge, Col. HOGG fell, while engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Col. McCULLOCH, by a shot fired by one of McCULLOCH's men.

Night coming on, our forces fell back to within supporting distance of the balance of the division, formed a line and awaited a renewal of the attack; but in the morning, the enemy was nowhere in sight, but I heard that his main force had moved to our right, and had gone north.

Fearing an attack on Jackson in force, the place being but weakly garrisoned, without fortifications, I directed that Col. DENNIS, stationed at Estinaula with the Twentieth and Thirtieth, two companies of cavalry, under Capt. FOSTER, and one section of artillery, return at once to Jackson, for which place I took the first train. Within an hour of my return, I was informed the telegraph wires were cut and railroad bridges fired between here and Bolivar, and that four companies of the Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers at Medon, under Capt. PALMER, were attacked by superior numbers.

Six companies of the Seventh Missouri Volunteers, under Major OLIVER, were at once sent forward to reinforce Medon. Orders were also dispatched to Col. DENNIS, who was moving toward this place, to change his direction toward Medon, attack the enemy in the rear, and if possible, cut them to pieces and capture them.

Major OLIVER, with his six companies of the Seventh Missouri, moved at once to Medon by railroad and attacked the enemy vigorously and drove them from the field. The enemy had previously taken prisoners some forty of our pickets, along the line of the railroad, but being driven from Medon and the line of the railroad, and closely pursued, he retired on the road leading to Denmark.

When about six miles from Denmark, on the following morning, the enemy's advance was met by the advanced forces of Col. DENNIS' command, 800 strong. Both parties prepared for action. Col. DENNIS selecting a strong position for resisting a cavalry charge, waited the attack. The forces of the enemy numbered some six thousand. The engagement resulted in a victory to our arms, the most brilliant of the war. The enemy left 179 on the field dead; wounded, not known how many. Our loss is five killed, and fifty-one wounded. After this engagement, the enemy retired beyond the Hatchie, toward La Grange.

For particulars in regard to the above engagements, and for lists of killed and wounded, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of Col. CROCKER, *Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, and Col. LAWLESS*, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers, inclosed herewith.

In each of these engagements the skill and gallantry of the officers, and the cool, determined courage of the men, deserve the highest commendation.

Your obedient servant, LEONARD F. ROSS,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding District.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER DRAFT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Washington *Star* says: "For twenty-four hours past it has been currently stated that the President designs at once issuing a call for an additional draft that will increase our army in the field one million men. We trust the rumor may prove true, though we are not able to say so."

We believe that, though successful in dispersing the cavalry guard recently holding Ashby's Gap, Col. R. B. PRICE, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, woefully failed to accomplish what must have been the main object of the expedition, the destruction of 300 wagons of LEE's army, known to have been at the time laying three miles behind that Gap.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Yesterday afternoon the Steamer *Thomas* [illegible] arrived with seventy Secesh prisoners from New-York, which caused the flag of truce boat *Commodore* to return immediately to Aiken's Landing.

The [illegible] also had on board sixty Union soldiers who had been absent from their Regiments from sickness and other causes, under arrest, going to Washington, D. C.

It is understood that all of Gen. POPE's officers, now at Richmond, are to come down the first next Saturday for exchange.

A flag of truce boat arrived this morning from Aiken's Landing, but brings no news or papers.

Protest Against Sending Presents to Soldiers.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. HALLECK, Commanding in Chief the Armies of the United States, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the convenience of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in store-houses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as could be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of the officers, some of the severest losses of the Union in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in [illegible], the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated—the heaviest knapsacks being thrown away at the first long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily laden wagon train being cut off, while the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who in all serious cases are removed as far as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded, for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of Gen. HALLECK, this appeal is addressed to those, by whose mistaken kindness, both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Adventures of a British Cotton Buyer in Mississippi—Rebel Movements Through Grenada Lately—Breckinridge at Holly Springs with a Large Force—Villipigue Fifteen Miles from Memphis, with Twelve Thousand Men—Memphis and Fort Pillow to be Attacked—Price to Cross into Missouri—[illegible] Helena, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Memphis, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

Yesterday I received from a gentleman, who claims to be a British subject, buying cotton for shipment to Canada, and who was captured near this city by guerrillas some three weeks ago, an account of his experiences in Mississippi from that time until yesterday, when he reached this city. He brings important intelligence concerning the movement of rebel forces in this vicinity, and also of rebel plans which he supposes are now in process of being carried out.

He left Memphis about the 27th of August, on a steamer going down the river. His intention was to make his way to the nearest rebel force, and on to the rebel headquarters in Mississippi, where he expected to get permission to buy cotton, and take his own chances of running it through the blockade.

With this intention he landed from the steamer at a point twelve miles below this city, in Mississippi. There was no house at the place where he landed, but seeing a plantation house about half a mile further down the river, he proceeded to it with the object of inquiring the whereabouts of the nearest rebel force, and the means of reaching it.

When he arrived at the house he discovered several armed men lounging and standing about the piazza; he, however, walked in, and was immediately accosted by one of them, who inquired his business and where he came from. He told his story, said he was a British subject, and produced his passport. The captain of the band glanced at the document.

"Well," said he, "how do I know but this is a forgery? These d—d Yankee cotton buyers are up to just such tricks, and I don't know but you are one of them. At any rate I shall arrest you." Mr. —— was accordingly placed upon a horse, and sent off in the direction of Senatobia. The captain of the band also sent by the guard a letter to the commandant of Senatobia, detailing the circumstances of his arrest, but stating also that he had landed from a National gunboat, which he knew was not the case. About half-way to Senatobia, Mr. —— was delivered to the captain of another band, who, after reading the letter, added a note to it, saying he believed Mr. —— to be a dangerous man, probably a spy. He arrived at Senatobia that evening, and was immediately sent on to Grenada, and placed in the military prison.

During his imprisonment he addressed several of the rebel commanders, asking the character of the charges against him, and requesting an investigation. No answer was received, however, and no investigation was made, and he was finally released without any investigation, when the military prison at Grenada was declared closed by Van Dorn's order, rescinding his declaration of military law throughout Mississippi.

At the time of his capture, Lord Palmerston's speech, advocating non-intervention and strict neutrality on the part of England between the Northern and Southern States of America, had just been published in the Southern papers, and the rebels were bitter in their denunciations of "England's perfidy," and the conclusion that he arrived at, was that Englishmen and English passports were at a huge discount among the rebels.

The military prison, at Grenada, was near the depot, and was a building temporarily put up for that purpose, the windows being barred but without sash, so that he could not help seeing and hearing all that passed.

During the last ten days he observed that immense trains were continually passing North, crowded to their utmost capacity with troops. Some of these trains were apparently a quarter of a mile in length, and frequently four or five such trains would pass northward during the day, and the empty cars be sent back during the night. Some idea of the crowded state of these trains may be conceived from the fact that eight deserters from Price's army, who had been confined in the prison at Grenada, and who were to be sent back to Price when he was encamped near Abbyville, had been taken from the prison down to each train that passed for two days before sufficient room could be found for them in the cars.

As many as sixty or seventy thousand men must have passed Grenada, going to Holly Springs.

Whenever a train would pass through, great numbers of the citizens and soldiers located at Grenada would flock to the depot, and as these came back after the train had passed, Mr. —— could hear all the conversation that passed between them, and from continually recurring remarks in their conversation, and between the prison guards and the other soldiers, he learned that though these troops, which were Breckinridge's Division, were to go to Holly Springs only by rail, yet, that as soon as the entire force should come up, it was to move immediately to attack Memphis. He learned also from the deserters from Price's army that Price was moving up to join Breckinridge at Holly Springs, that the two were to combine in a movement on Memphis and Fort Pillow, and from the latter place Price was to cross into Missouri.

It did not transpire whether the movement was to be first upon Fort Pillow—Breckinridge, in a manner, conveying Price to Fort Pillow, and leaving a force at that place to protect his crossing, and then falling back upon Memphis, and attacking it on the north, while Villipigue (who is fifteen miles north of Hernando, and consequently only fifteen miles from this city) should attack it on the south. I say it did not transpire whether this was to be the plan, or whether the combined forces of Breckinridge and Price were to attack it on the east, and Villipigue on the south, as both plans were common talk with the citizens and soldiers; but that there is a firm belief among the rebels that one of the two plans is to be immediately initiated, my informant is confident.

Of the strength of Price's army I could learn nothing except that his cavalry numbers fifteen thousand. His army, however, is greatly demoralized. Hundreds of his men are deserting every day and trying to make their way to the Mississippi, near Helena, or to Memphis. Seventeen deserters from Price's Division were brought to the prison at Grenada in one gang. They had made their way to the bank of the Mississippi opposite Helena, but before they could get across they were captured by the guerrillas, who swarm along the east bank of the river, and brought to Grenada.

These deserters were clothed in rags. Several of them were barefooted and looked wretched. They said they were from Missouri, as were also the most of Price's men; that they had been in the rebel service and absent from their families sixteen months, during the whole of which time they had received only four months' pay.

These men corroborated the report that it was the intention to attack Memphis and Fort Pillow, and that it was Price's intention to cross the Mississippi somewhere above Memphis into Missouri.

Conscription was being carried on by the rebels in the most despotic and unscrupulous manner. Men were fleeing from the country in every direction to escape it, but were chased down by the guerrilla bands and brought back. Numbers who had escaped from Vicksburgh and other places, had been captured and were brought into the military prison at Grenada. When the military prison was declared closed by the abolition of military law, nearly all that were in the prison, no matter what was their alleged offence, were conscripted and sent to the school of military instruction at Brookhaven, which is on the Mississippi Central Railroad, south of Jackson, Miss.

In regard to provisions at Grenada, there was no scarcity of such articles as constituted the army food, viz., corn bread and bacon; but, beyond these, it was almost impossible to procure anything eatable. Beef was twenty-five to thirty cents per pound. A chicken could not be bought for less than a dollar and a half.

When, after three weeks' imprisonment, my informant was released without having the charges against him investigated at all, he was provided with a pass, and a guard to escort him beyond the rebel lines, toward Memphis. On arriving, however, at a point about [illegible], on night before last, he was stopped by a guerrilla band, by whom himself and escort were commanded to go several miles eastward to where they were encamped. Here he was detained all night, and allowed to proceed yesterday morning.

During that night several messengers were sent back and forth between the camp where he was and Villipigue's camp, which, he afterwards learned, was only a few miles north.

The number of Villipigue's force he did not learn; he heard, however, that Villipigue had been joined by Jackson's Cavalry and [illegible] Cavalry, and that all guerrilla bands which, for some weeks past, have infested the country west of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, were being concentrated at the same place.

Mr. ——, in his first report of himself to the captain of the band who captured him, had said that he was from Memphis, and had been there some weeks. On the strength of this he was several times questioned by the Provost-Marshal at Grenada, and by other officers, as to the situation in Memphis. All of them asked him repeatedly if the Yankee merchants had not heavy stocks of goods, clothing, etc., there. On his answering in the affirmative, they generally said that there would soon be a "skedaddle" from Memphis, and other remarks to that effect.

But letting all these remarks pass for mere bravado, and all the other talk for nothing, yet one thing is evident, and that is, that we may expect some sudden movement in large force, by the rebels, within a few days. It is certain that Breckinridge is at Holly Springs, (which is only thirty miles from here,) if not north of that place, with an army that must approximate to a hundred thousand men, and that Villipigue is not over fifteen miles south of this city, with a force whose numbers we do not know, but which we know is daily being reinforced by the guerrilla bands.

Gen. Sherman, however, has been on the watch for such a movement for some time, and has made his arrangements accordingly. The fortifications are complete, and I should not wonder if we should have lively times here within a few days.

Another fact which may have some connection with the supposed rebel plans is, that Gen. Steel, now in command at Helena, received information that Hindman, with a force of fifteen or twenty thousand, was moving toward Helena. If this is a fact, it is, in all probability, intended as a feint to distract attention from this place; but Gen. Steel's army is strong enough to whip Hindman and send large reinforcements to this place, if any other reinforcement than the gunboat fleet should be needed. F.

GROVER'S DIVISION.

Suicide of Lieut. Alonzo Coy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters First Brigade Grover's Division, (formerly Hooker's,) Camp near Alexandria, Va., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

It becomes my painful task to inform you of the sudden and unnatural death of First Lieut. Alonzo Coy, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and A. A. Quartermaster of this Brigade, who about noon to-day shot himself through the brain at these headquarters. It was not an accidental casualty, but the deliberate work of his own hand.

A few days since his business led him to Washington, where he lost or had stolen from his pocket promissory notes to the amount of nearly $1,000 since which time he had appeared unusually depressed. Yesterday he was quite ill, and his illness, together with his loss, doubtless overruled his customary firmness, and to some degree unsettled his mind. Upon business matters, however, his intellect and judgment remained clear and collected as usual, but a vague apprehensiveness of harm and injury from his firmest friends seemed to possess his faculties.

About noon, Major Tripp, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, passed the door of his tent and entered a house standing near, the deceased saluting and speaking in a cheerful tone as he passed. The Quartermaster was, at the time, sitting upon the foot of his bed from which he did not rise. On entering the house, the Major seated himself at a window looking directly toward the quarters of the deceased. He saw him stoop forward and immediately afterward heard the report of a pistol, and looking toward the direction of the sound, saw the Quartermaster throw up his hands and fall across his bed. The Major, with an assistant, rushed into the tent and found his friend lying in the position described with the blood flowing from both temples. The pistol, a heavy revolver, lay upon the floor, having fallen from his grasp. The ball penetrated in nearly a direct line from temple to temple. He was still breathing, though utterly unconscious, and was immediately conveyed to the hospital of his regiment, where he shortly after expired. In death his features were strikingly calm. He will probably be embalmed and sent home to his friends in Boston, Mass. He was, probably, one of the most efficient Quartermasters in the army, and his death has cast a gloom upon the spirits of all who knew him.

He remarked to me, in recounting the circumstance of the pecuniary loss already mentioned, that he must have been deprived of his pocket-book while riding upon one of the street cars in Washington. As he was standing upon the platform, three men leaped upon the step and pushed rudely past him, while one of them, an elderly man, either designedly or by accident, stepped forcibly upon his foot. This called forth a remark from him, and he was roughly answered by the stranger. The three stood in close contact with him for a few moments, then suddenly leaped from the car. Soon after he discovered his loss.

Twenty or thirty secesh prisoners were brought in yesterday, who were taken by our cavalry, about two miles beyond Manassas. They were mounted, and were escorting two ambulances of wounded rebels toward Richmond. There are no rebels in our rear, between these two points. ARGUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ROSH HASHONA.

The Jewish New-Year.

Fifty thousand of our fellow-citizens of Hebrew blood were yesterday, and are to-day, engaged in one of the most ancient and solemn observances of the Jewish Faith. *Rosh Hashona*, or the Head of the Year, comprises the first two days of Tisri, the seventh month of the Israelitish sacred year, or the first of the civil year. In the First Book of Kings, this great month is called *Ethanim* or *Continually Flowing*, from the fact that the autumn rains then began to fill the dried up beds of brooks and rivers and to overflow the parched levels of Judea. This latter is the more ancient name, deriving its origin from the patriarchal period preceding the captivity. Nearly coinciding with our Christian October, it was, in some sense, also the late harvest month of the Hebrews, with whom the fullness and ripeness of the year immediately preceded the birth of its successor, and from the growth and culmination of sin in the human heart, the significance of the [illegible] was largely deduced. This month and New-Year began on Wednesday evening at sunset, and yesterday was celebrated the Feast of Trumpets, the first of a succession of Jewish festivals which will extend over the next four weeks. In the Book of Numbers we are told of the two trumpets of beaten silver which the Lord commanded Moses to make, and which were used in the wanderings of the Tribes to summon all the people together when on the eve of departure. These trumpets were subsequently employed at the opening of the solemn ceremonial to proclaim the New Year, and also at the beginning of the Sabbatical year and the Jubilee, as many passages in Numbers and the Book of Leviticus indicate. Hence arises the rite of the Shophar—the Trumpet, or, in still more ancient usage, the Ram's Horn, which is blown by the High Priest in the Synagogue during the worship of the day. It was customary in the strictest Synagogues to offer up, on this day, in addition to the regular monthly sacrifices, a solemn holocaust in the name of the whole nation, and this consisted of a bullock, a ram, a kid, and seven lambs of the same year, with measures of flour and wine. Although, even in the Holy writings, the precise origin of the Feast of Trumpets is not distinctly stated, the entire period of the *Rosh Hashonah* proper, which covers two entire days, counting, according to Jewish custom, from sunset to sunset, is observed with the utmost reverence and solemnity, and the Israelite who does not, upon this occasion at least, worship like the rest in absolute penitence and self-abasement, to the exclusion of all worldly cares and occupations, is looked upon as a backslider from the ancient faith, and as one in extreme spiritual degradation and peril.

This, being regarded as the day on which the Lord [illegible] each sinner, is to be followed by the ten days of Atonement, ending with the [illegible], or Day of Atonement, when it is believed the Jehovah stamps the *seal* of his [illegible] on the destiny of every [illegible] for the coming year. [illegible] judged upon the first of these days, [illegible] the remaining ten are to be spent by the sinner in earnest and self-accusing prayer to God, that the *judgment* may not be confirmed with the *seal of condemnation*, and the doom of the year be immediately closed. Thus, understanding the nature and importance of the solemnity, our readers may conceive with what intense earnestness it is observed by all good Israelites. In this City, that numerous body is divided into Orthodox and Reformed Organizations, the first clinging tenaciously to the ancient rites, the latter adopting many modifications—among others, the assemblage of male and female worshipers in one inclosure, whereas in the Orthodox synagogues the sexes are kept apart.

Here, the *B'nai Jeshurun* Synagogue at No. 164 Greene-street, under the pastorate of the learned and venerable Rabbi I. M. Raphall, represents the Old School, and the Synagogue of the *Temple* at No. 56 East Twelfth-street, Rev. Samuel Adler, Rabbi, the New, there being about thirty synagogues and more private places of Jewish worship, in all. The wealthiest congregation, by repute, assembles at the elegant edifice on Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, but has no regular Rabbi yet officiating.

At the B'nai Jeshurun, the ceremonies were opened on Wednesday evening by Rev. Judah Kramer, and yesterday, at 10 A. M., the Rev. Rabbi Raphall continued the ceremonial of the Feast of Trumpets with the blowing of the Ram's Horn, the chaunting of the prayers of intercession and repentance and the singing of the Hymn of Glory, followed by a brief but earnest exhortation bearing this *Jom [illegible]*, or Day of Judgment. This festival and those that are to follow it are too solemn to admit of any reference to worldly affairs by the officiating Rabbi, but it is understood that on Saturday next, the *Sabbath of Atonement*, Dr. Raphall will allude to national trials.

The appearance of the Synagogues, yesterday, was solemn and impressive in the extreme. The priests all wore the shroud, or garment of burial, and the white shawl of penitence enveloped the shoulders of every true believer. The deep plaint of fervent prayer and supplication, rather sobbed than uttered; quaint, wild accent of Hebrew canticles sung as they may have been around the Tabernacle in the wilderness with Moses for High Priest; the physiognomies of Judea as pure in type as when the "Chosen People" dwelt in the tents of Jacob, some presenting all the manly majesty of Abraham, and others all the divine loveliness of Rachel—gave intense effect to these antique and oriental pictures of a day which is in addition to its many other distinguishing attributes, is said to commemorate the birth of Adam.

HONORS TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The Complimentary Resolutions of the Common Council—The Archbishop's Remarks.

At noon, yesterday, a party of gentlemen called on his Grace Archbishop Hughes, at his residence, and formally presented to him, in behalf of the Common Council, an elegantly engrossed copy of the resolutions of congratulation on his return from Europe, and extending to him the hospitalities of the City, as offered by Alderman Boole, and passed by the Common Council, in recognition of his semi-official diplomatic services in behalf of the Union cause, while he was abroad. The party consisted of Aldermen Farley, Boole, Walsh and Brady, Ex-Senator William McMurray, Lieut.-Col. J. V. D. Reeve, U. S. A.; Capt. John McMurray, U. S. A.; Albert Cordozo, Esq., and Terence F. Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Farley having presented the visitors to the Archbishop, and Rev. Father Starrs, V. G., who entered the parlor in company with his Grace, Ex-Senator McMurray made the presentation in a few well-chosen words, expressive of the public appreciation of the zealous patriotism of the distinguished prelate, to which he responded as follows:

Honored Sir: In accepting these resolutions, it is not to be supposed that I am indifferent to the honor conferred upon me by the municipal representatives of the great City of New-York. I have, since my return, received some kind receptions, and one or two of a most touching character from the orphans and the children of some of our schools, but theirs was a welcome to the Archbishop, while yours is a token of regard to me as a citizen and Bishop, for I do not consider the one incompatible with the other. My being an Archbishop has not prevented me from accepting the kind testimonial offered to the citizen. In appreciation of this I can only offer a feeble expression of my sentiments. It is true that, in going to Europe, I went, it may be said, in something of a semi-official character, but not as the bearer of any special message. I was left entirely to my own judgment in the matter, it being kindly supposed that my knowledge of the country, and my zeal for its welfare, and my own discretion, would be sufficient for the purposes that I might labor to accomplish.

In France and Italy I was received with unspeakable kindness, partly because I was an Archbishop, and partly, no doubt, because I was the Archbishop of the great City of New-York. My object was to correct the erroneous impressions that prevailed abroad, and which had been created in regard to the causes of the present civil war; to point out the mutual advantages between this country and European Powers, of preserving peaceful relations toward each other. My object was to stem the onward current of fixed prejudices against us, in which my endeavors have been more or less successful. In France I was received with especial kindness, and had an interview with the Emperor and Empress, of an hour and a quarter. The conversation was such as might take place between any two private gentlemen entertaining mutual respect and confidence, and if, at the close of the interview, the Emperor did not understand my views and the condition of affairs in this country, it was not my fault. At Rome it was not necessary that I should enter into any explanations in regard to the voyage which I had undertaken, for its object was sufficiently understood. Rome did not require any explanation, for it is not their habit to interfere with the supreme decision of the Governments of other lands in civil matters. If they were not pleased with my advocacy of the cause of the Union, their displeasure was never made known to me, if they entertained any. I do not know that my efforts, after all, had any influence in turning aside anything like interference in our domestic troubles, or that might tend to increase our embarrassments. All the time that I was abroad I did not represent one part of the country more than another, but the whole of it as I once knew it. I had prominently in view humanity and peace, and there was nothing in my mission inconsistent with my ecclesiastical character. This country, as I knew it, was one, and I hope I shall never be called upon to recognize it as two. Let me thank you for the honor which you, as the representatives of this City, have paid me in the resolutions which you have just presented.

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Forrest is in the full tide of one of the most successful engagements that even he has ever played in New-York. Each night that he performs Niblo's theatre is crowded to the full extent of its capacity in the way of seats, whilst the spacious lobbies are occupied by patient groups, who cannot be deterred from taking their chances of beholding the great tragedian by announcements of "standing room only" being in store for them. Mr. Forrest's popularity is not a matter for criticism or discussion. However opinions may differ as to his interpretation of this or that character, there is no question that he possesses that marked individuality—that irresistible power of personal magnetism—which compels public attention and respect. The physical may, in his case predominate over the mental, but that is not the point to be considered. Above and beyond all argument concerning his peculiar qualifications for such a part as *Damon*, or his disqualifications for such a part as *Hamlet*, stands the incontrovertible fact, that, whatever the part may be he is announced to play, an immense audience will assemble to see him, will be palpably delighted with everything he does, and will applaud him with an enthusiasm that can be elicited by no other actor of the day. Certain it is, if hostile criticism, in the face of this fact, declares that Mr. Forrest has no talent and is deficient in tact, then it cannot avoid the alternative that he must be endowed with some subtle kind of genius which is superior to tact and talent put together; for it is a genius that has raised him to a pinnacle of histrionic greatness, whence he can look down on those whose acknowledged tact and talent have been exerted for years in vain endeavors to supplant him.

If ever Mr. Forrest had aught to demand from his opponents some modification of their antagonism, it has been during his existing engagement. Without yielding his occasional right to give unparalleled effect to certain scenes in his most famous characters by the development of his marvelous physical resources, he has notably toned down the best of his dramatic pictures, giving up many startling effects of light and shade for the sake of producing a more even depth and richness of color. The scholarly, artistic quietness of his *Hamlet* of the present would astonish many who remember only his *Hamlet* of the past. So with his *Richelieu*. From the beginning to the end of the play he subdues his own vigor to the age and infirmities of the *Cardinal* with an elaborate care and conscientiousness that never desert him—not even in the two or three situations where the text tempts nearly every actor of the part into vehemence. It is in such characters as these that Mr. Forrest now displays the ripe results of a life-time of anxious, untiring study. It is in such characters that he has finally succeeded in so mastering himself as to soften with the influences of years of æsthetic culture the vitality which [illegible] irrepressible. [illegible] *Damon* and *Virginius*. [illegible] and never, in his life, has he given a more robust and effective personation [illegible].

It is only fair to the management, to say that Mr. Forrest is being supported by an excellent stock company. In "Othello," Mr. Wheatley, Mme. Ponisi and Mrs. Gladstane, as *Cassio*, *Emelia* and *Desdemona* were all admirable. In "Richelieu," Mrs. Gladstane was a charming *Julie*, and Mr. Wheatley a bold and gallant *De Mauprat*. Mrs. Gladstane and Mme. Ponisi were exceedingly good, too, in "Virginius."

Mr. Forrest played *Hamlet* last night. To-night he will probably repeat *Virginius*. Saturday Mr. Hackett gives us *Falstaff* in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This comedy is represented very fairly throughout, the best acting in it (of course excepting Mr. Hackett's *Falstaff*) being by Mr. Sheridan as *Ford*, Mr. Martin as *Doctor Caius*, and Miss Wells whose *Mrs. Quickly* can scarcely be awarded too much praise.

Winter Garden.—This evening Miss Bateman takes the benefit with which star performers usually terminate an engagement. The general estimation which Miss Bateman's abilities as an actress have gained for her will insure the gathering of a generous and crowded audience. The occasion will be specially interesting by the production of a new five-act play, adapted from the French of Legouve by Miss Bateman herself, and called "The Madonna of Art." Miss Bateman will, of course, play the principal character, and will receive the support of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, and the very excellent company engaged at the Winter Garden. The fifth act of "Macbeth" will also be given, to enable Miss Bateman to once more appear in the famous sleep-walking scene, which she rendered so finely.

Croton Water Loan.

Pursuant to advertisement, the bids for $250,000 worth of this stock were opened at the Comptroller's office, at 2 P. M. yesterday. The following bids were received:

Vermillion Company	$25,000	$104.51
Thomas Suffern	12,000	103.30
Thomas Suffern	6,000	103.50
Thomas Suffern	6,000	103.70
Dry Dock Savings Bank	50,000	104.02
German Savings Bank	50,000	103.58
German Savings Bank	50,000	103.78
Wm. P. Willis	1,000	103.31
Richard Parker	750	107.00
Samuel P. Skidmore	5,000	103.57
James Ward	10,000	103.04
Abraham Bacon	5,000	103.79
De Launay, Clark & Co.	5,000	104.00
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	103.00
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	103.25
Newburgh Savings Bank	5,000	103.50
H. P. Marquand	10,000	104.01
T. S. Robbins & Son	10,000	105.00
Isaac Hendricks	10,000	103.70
Isaac Hendricks	10,000	103.80
Isaac Hendricks	10,000	103.95
James Simonson	7,000	100.00
William Brown	3,000	100.00
Amy & Heye	1,000	103.00
C. Suydam	1,000	101.55
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103.21
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103.26
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103.36
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103.51
Henry G. Marquand	5,000	103.76
George D. Trimble	500	105.00
Caroline Clarke	2,000	102.00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund	250,000	103.00
Edward De Noyelle	2,000	103.17
M. Westheim	2,000	102.00
John H. Draper	5,000	103.85
Bernard Carberry	6,000	103.00
Smith W. Clarke	2,500	100.00
J. Loder	200	103.00
F. W. Farmer	10,000	100.00
Aug. H. Fiske	10,000	101.00
John H. Contoit	50,000	103.60
L. Warden	the whole or none	105.25
Charles E. Ryder	100,000	104.00
Ward & Co.	125,000	104.05
Ward & Co.	125,000	104.09
Gilman, Son & Co.	20,000	103.52
C. A. Crawson	1,000	101.21
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101.00
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101.50
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	101.75
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	102.00
Sarah M. Howard	4,000	103.50
J. Jarvis Jones	10,000	103.50
J. Jarvis Jones	10,000	103.75
J. Jarvis Jones	10,000	104.00
Camman & Co.	10,000	103.25
Broadway Savings Bank	100,000	103.01
Broadway Savings Bank	50,000	103.03
Broadway Savings Bank	50,000	103.04
Broadway Savings Bank	50,000	103.05
Lake, Brothers & Co.	50,000	103.85
Reed, Drexel & Co.	100,000	106.51
Reed, Drexel & Co.	100,000	106.61
Reed, Drexel & Co.	50,000	107.71

The loan was awarded to Reed, Drexel & Co., they being the highest bidders.

Seventy-ninth New-York Episcopal Diocesan Convention.

At the meeting of the Convention yesterday morning, among the lay delegates appeared Ex-Gov. John A. King, Dr. James McKune Smith and John Jay. The last-named gentleman, having been rejected as a delegate from his own parish, was chosen to represent St. Philips, (colored.) Bishop Potter appeared in the Convention for a brief period, in order to attend to some indispensable business having left the bedside of his dying son for that purpose. The Convention passed an appropriate resolution of condolence with him in his affliction. Dr. Haight read the Bishop's Address. During the year six churches and chapels have been consecrated; thirty-two clergymen resigned their cures; the Bishop has held over 200 public services, preached 140 times, and confirmed 2,620 during the year. The Bishop's Address expressed in unmistakable terms his disapproval of the proposed division of the Diocese. Grace Church, Nyack, and St. Paul's Church in the Twelfth Ward in this City, and the Church of the Mediator of this City, were admitted to the Convention. The question of the admission of Free Churches was referred to a committee to report at the next Convention.

The receipts of the Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning were $271 66; the expenses $284 50, last year. The receipts and balance on hand of the Society for the Aid of Aged and Infirm Clergy amounted to $9,229 66; the expenses $4,394. The clerical beneficiaries of the fund now number sixteen—two having died during the year. The report of St. Stephen's College showed that institution to be in a prosperous condition, and the sum of $5,000 only is needed to pay the indebtedness.

The report of the committee appointed to consider the proposed amendment of the act for the incorporation of churches, was read by Hon. Murray Hoffman, together with the draft of an act proposed to be submitted to the Legislature. The report and act were ordered printed for the future use of the Convention. The Trustees of the Parochial Fund, Messrs. John Jay, M. Hoffman, and James F. De Peyster, were reelected, and John Jacob Astor, Jr., chosen in place of Hon. Luther Bradish. Dr. Seabury read a very long and highly interesting majority report of the Committee on Ascertaining and Defining the Boundaries of Parishes. The majority report recommends that no action be taken by the Convention, and that the General Convention be requested to reconsider and review its recent legislation on the subject. Hon. Murray Hoffman read the minority report, urging the imperative necessity of an accurate definition of the boundaries of Parishes, as well as a rule for the establishment of new churches. He submitted a canon embodying the amendments proposed. Both reports were ordered printed for the use of the Convention.

Gain in Immigration.

From the recent statement of the Commissioners, we learn that the number of immigrants to this port, up to Sept. 24, 1861, was 57,099, and to a corresponding date in 1862 the number is 57,714, showing an increase of but 615 instead of 5,000, as was stated by the *Journal of Commerce*. We are far from feeling that this is a subject for regret—on the contrary, the fact that there has not been a decided decrease is most significant and astonishing. During the past few months, the number of weekly arrivals has been slowly but steadily increasing. The war, so far from expelling emigrants, seems to invite them here. It is believed that when all the inducements come to be fully known in Europe, there will be a sudden and astonishing increase in the number of miners, mechanics, agriculturists, and persons willing to become soldiers, who will seek our shores. Letters, written by foreign residents of this country to their friends at home, stating these extraordinary inducements, will have a great effect on emigration. So also, it is thought, will the public appeal of Secretary Seward to the United States Consuls in Europe, recounting the many advantages which the emigrant will enjoy at this time.

A Curious Discovery.

Major Pinckney, one of the assistants of Gen. Arthur, in effecting the enrolment in this City and Brooklyn, has made a curious discovery, in which the suffrage rights of a large number of citizens are involved. The Major invented a directory of election districts and streets for this City, and undertook to apply the principle to Brooklyn. He procured all the election district maps of that city, and while carefully describing in his books the boundaries of the districts, discovered that [illegible] ten blocks in Williamsburgh, [illegible] between [illegible] and Fourth streets and [illegible] and North Fourteenth streets, are not included in any district. [illegible] search of the records revealed the fact that the inhabitants of this somewhat populous locality have never had any recognized legal existence; that no votes have ever been recorded there, and, therefore, if any of the citizens have at any time exercised the "right of suffrage," they did so in transgression of the law. One block in South Brooklyn was also found to have been left out by the election district makers. Major Pinckney has constituted the neglected localities sub-districts; and it by no means follows that because the citizens have never been allowed to vote, they will be debarred from fighting.

City Politics.

The main interest among City politicians now centres upon the Street Commissioner. Mr. Knapp yet acts in that capacity, and has not served, as rumored, any injunction upon the Mayor, restraining him from nominating a new man, while Comptroller Haws refuses to sign any of Mr. Knapp's checks. This unpleasant state of affairs is not likely to last long, as there is a strong probability of a nomination at the next meeting of the Board.

Should the Mayor nominate, it is considered certain that the name of Mr. Thomas L. Smith, of the Twentieth Ward, will first be presented. If the Aldermen reject him, Fred. Law Olmstead may be the next offer. That failing, Hon. Charles Spencer is suggested as the third man, but that gentleman denies being a candidate. Few would be astonished to see Mr. Smith's nomination agreed to. He is a Republican of moderate views, and if approved, would not be unwilling to remember who gave him position—a consideration of some importance.

At present there is no certainty of a meeting being called before Monday, although, if a satisfactory conclusion can be arrived at, one may be held on Saturday.

What the Sanitary Commission is Doing.

Under the skillful management of Dr. Bellows, the President, and Mr. Olmsted, the Secretary, the Sanitary Commission is doing a great and good work. From the subjoined note from Mr. Olmsted, the public will be enabled to understand in what great aggregates this noble Commission works:

Washington, Sept. 23.

To Dr. Bellows, President:

Sir: We have sent Dr. Agnew, since the army of Virginia went to meet the invaders, that is, within ten days: 22,583 pieces of dry goods, shirts, towels, bedticks, pillows, &c.; 30 barrels old linen bandages and lint, 3,188 pounds farina, 2,620 pounds condensed milk, 5,000 pounds beef stock and canned meats, 3,000 bottles wine and cordials, and several tons of lemons and other fruit, crackers, tea, sugar, rubber cloth, tin cups and hospital conveniences.

We are sending more forward constantly. Four thousand sets of hospital clothing will, by special train from New-York, get through to Frederick to-morrow, if money and energy can break through the obstructions of this embarrassed transportation.

Your daily supplies from New-York are reaching us regularly. Respectfully yours,

F. L. OLMSTED.

Another Donation from San Francisco.

Mayor's Office, San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1862.

Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., New-York:

Gentlemen: You are doubtless aware that a fund is raised annually by the citizens of San Francisco for the celebration of Fourth July.

This year, after paying all expenses, there was a surplus of some $3,000 or $4,000, after consulting the contributors as to what distribution should be made among different charitable institutions.

The Sanitary Commission was one of these, and as I am not quite sure who is the proper person in New-York authorized to receive this money, I have taken the liberty to have a draft drawn to your order for $2,125 60—the actual amount was $1,910.

I believe the name of the Treasurer is George T. Strong, No. 68 Wall-street. Will you be so kind as to hand him this sum as a donation from the citizens of San Francisco to the Commission, taking a receipt for the same.

Trusting you will excuse the trouble I have given you, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. TESCHEMACHER, Mayor.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday. The report of the Committee of the Whole was presented, from which it appears that from the 12th to the 25th inst., 705 persons were sent to the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, of whom 521 were females, and 184 males. Nine of the number had served a term at the Island for the one hundredth time. The Board were notified of the arrival of 224 sick and wounded soldiers at the Island Hospital, and a requisition was made for 500 new shirts for their benefit. Four hundred and seventy soldiers have been returned to service from Bellevue Hospital, and 324 from the Island Hospital, since the last meeting of the Board. Five have died, as follows:

Wm. Enga, Co. G, 67th Ohio.
James Maxwell, Co. A, 43d New-York Volunteers.
Delos Wetherbe, Co. H, 63d Pennsylvania.
Philo Connady, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Solomon Leak, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania.

The cash receipts, from 12th to 25th September, amounted to $300.

The following is the weekly statement of the Commission:

Remaining Sept. 13, 1862		6,370
Admitted		1,534
Total		7,904
Died	37	
Discharged	998	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	507	
Sent to State Prison	0	—1,542
Remaining Sept. 20, 1862		6,362
Decrease	8	
Bellevue Hospital	402	
Lunatic Asylum	770	
Almshouse	1,231	
Penitentiary	450	
Workhouse	900	
Small-pox Hospital	9	
Randall's Island	734	
Randall's Island Hospital	209	
City Prison	185	
Second District Prison	13	
Third District Prison	16	
Fourth District Prison	1	
Island Hospital	562	
Colored Home	283	
Colored Orphan Asylum	190	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	53	—6,362

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 531, and at Island Hospital 509 sick and wounded soldiers.

Obituary.

Mr. Charles Burdett, for two years past connected with the New-York *Times*, died suddenly at his residence in this City on Wednesday morning last, in the 48th year of his age. Mr. Burdett was an adopted son of the celebrated Aaron Burr, and was educated at the military school of the late Capt. Partridge, at Middletown, Connecticut. In early life he obtained a Midshipman's commission in the Navy, and was for several years in the service. He was subsequently connected with the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and still later acted as private secretary to the Mayor under Mr. Havemeyer's and Mr. Wood's administrations. He was also deputy-postmaster of the City under Wm. V. Brady. Of late years he has devoted himself principally to literature, and has published several novels, which obtained a wide circulation, among the most popular of which are *Three per cent. a Month*; *Dora Barton, or The Banker's Ward*; and *Margaret Moncrieff, or The First Love of Aaron Burr*. The materials for the last work, which is of an historical character, were derived from private papers left in the hands of the author by his distinguished guardian. Mr. Burdett was engaged in writing a sequel to this work at the time of his death. He leaves behind him a widow and two children, the eldest, a son, now serving as master's mate in the U. S. Navy, and the youngest a daughter of sixteen years. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. H. D. Howard, No. 61 West Forty-Seventh-street, and was largely attended by the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Reopening of Primary School No. 34.

This, the only public school in the Second Ward, held its opening exercises yesterday morning. The crowd of visitors was so great that access could not be gained even to the reception-room, by those who were tardy in getting there. Two hundred and forty-two children comprise the regular attendance at this establishment, and yesterday, in their holiday attire, looked admirably, going through their various juvenile exercises with much credit.

The opening address was made by Mr. Jones, Assistant Superintendent of the Board of Education. "The Cheerful School Song," by the whole school, was all its title promised. A dialogue, between Master James Church and Miss Mary E. Brown, was both instructive and amusing to pupils and visitors; the little girl playing the part of *mother* as if she were born to it.

Commissioner Farr, of the Ninth Ward, made an address; after which the beautiful song of "The Flag of our Union," by three little girls, was sung.

A marching of all the scholars was to have ensued, but so great was the crowd that it was found impossible, and the children were therefore put through certain manœuvres with their hands, arms and heads, all to the time of music upon the pianoforte, which was perfectly acceptable to the audience as a substitute for the marching.

There was a great deal of applauding and Mrs. Messler, the Principal, will no doubt enter upon the Winter duties of this interesting charge of infant scholars with hopeful courage.

Military Matters in the City.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The [illegible] bounties [illegible] are being gradually discontinued. Each separate bounty as it is stopped is a warning to those who, having resolved to volunteer, still delay doing so until the last moment that their patriotism will allow. To those it is only necessary to ask the question, whether it be not better to join the army with a certainty of receiving a considerable sum of money, for immediate personal comforts or family necessities, than to join the army without that sum of money? Those who failed to volunteer on or before yesterday will not now be entitled to the City bounty of $50. The ordinance authorizing its payment only extended over twenty-one days, and yesterday that term expired. After next Thursday, the State bounty of $50 will also be withdrawn. That will deprive recruits of $150 altogether which each of them might just as well have put in his pockets or left to cheer the Winter fireside of his wife and children. The United States bounty of $100 is to be continued until further notice. It is more than likely that this bounty will be made a permanent institution—a standing inducement for a sufficient number of volunteers to keep on joining the army to prevent any need for a supplementary draft.

REGULAR ARMY NEWS.

A general Court-martial has been in session at Governor's Island for several days past, for the trial of non-commissioned officers and privates confined in the guard-house under general charges. The calendar is rather heavy, and in addition to the ordinary cases of absence without leave and drunkenness, there are one or two cases of a more serious nature, the particulars of which will not be published until the findings and sentence of the Court are officially promulgated.

The general Court-martial which convened a few days ago at Fort Hamilton, under the Presidency of Maj. Luther B. Bruen, of the Twelfth Infantry, has adjourned, after disposing of all the cases brought before it. The record of the proceedings is being prepared for transmission to the Judge Advocate-General, through the Adjutant-General.

THE FOURTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY FOR SIGEL.

Col. Louis Palma di Cesnola, an officer who has seen several years of service in the Sardinian army, has been appointed to the command of the Fourth New-York Cavalry, a fine regiment, mainly composed of soldiers who have been in the cavalry of European countries. Col. di Cesnola was appointed at the special request of Gen. Sigel, backed by the influence of Senator Ira Harris. He is a young man, but has already distinguished himself. He is now coming on to New-York to obtain recruits, to fill up his regiment to the full regulation strength. The Fourth is attached to Gen. Sigel's corps d'armée.

STATEN ISLAND QUOTA NEARLY FULL.

We understand, from Dr. Eadie, that the quota demanded from our neighbors on Staten Island is nearly filled, only some eight or ten being yet needed. Northfield, Westfield and Castleton are fully represented, and the deficiency lies with Middletown.

Capt. Storrers' company of infantry, from Northfield, took their final leave of the Island to join the Spinola Brigade on Friday. Before taking the boat the Captain was presented with a handsome regulation overcoat and a revolver by the men. Dr. Eadie, of Port Richmond, in behalf of the company, made the presentation with a few appropriate remarks, to which Capt. Storrers replied in a neat little speech.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Second Regiment for the Eighth Senatorial District, consisting of the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland, is rapidly filling up. There are now 600 men in the barracks at Yonkers, chiefly substantial farmers and mechanics. None but first-class men are received. It is expected that the regiment will be recruited to its maximum number within the next two weeks. The most of the towns of Westchester and Putnam are paying from $100 to $150 bounty to recruits for this regiment. Any information in relation to the regiment may be obtained at the barracks, of Col. John P. Jenkins, or Maj. David C. Bates.

THE IRONSIDES REGIMENT.

A mass meeting of the Churches was held last evening at the M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the purpose of furthering the progress and aiding enlistments for the Ironsides Regiment. The Church was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm manifested. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hare, R. S. Foster, D. D., E. P. Rogers, D. D., Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, Rev. P. Stryker, and other distinguished speakers. From appearances there is very little doubt but that this regiment will soon have its full complement of men.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD.

This evening, at 8 o'clock, the members of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, will hold a meeting at the armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, to make arrangements for the formation of the Seventh National Guard Brigade. The following Committee has been appointed, to carry out the necessary arrangements: Charles C. White, Peter D. Braisted, Jr., James O. Watkins, Chas. T. McClenachan and G. L. Arrowsmith.

THE STATE QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

Mr. Henry Carey, of this City, who has been for some time connected with the State Quartermaster's Department, has received an appointment as Quartermaster of the Sixth Division N. Y. S. N. G., Maj.-Gen. Wm. C. Brown commanding. Mr. Carey takes the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for the present continues his valuable aid to Gen. Arthur.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The payment of the State bounty to the men of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Col. W. H. Allen's, took place yesterday in camp. The relatives and friends of the soldiers who are entitled to receive portions of the bounties may visit the camp for that purpose to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sunday in the Army and Navy.—The Sabbath Committee have issued a brief and well-considered appeal in behalf of the soldiers' and sailors' Sabbath. Conceding all that can justly be claimed for the exigencies of military service, they simply ask "that the period of rest and worship to which our citizen-soldiers have been accustomed at home, shall not be thoroughly or needlessly interrupted by camp fatigues or field duties." The General Orders of McClellan and Foote, of last year, are cited as embodying the principles which the Committee wish to have recognized by the Government on this question. They have been almost universally approved by the army and the country, so that their incorporation in the Articles of War, or in an order of the Commander-in-Chief, would do no violence to public convictions, while it would render certain protection to a most valuable right of citizens in arms. The respectable source of this appeal, and its temperate tone, should secure for it the respectful attention of the public authorities and the gratitude of the army and navy, as well as of the parents and friends of our country's defenders.

The National War Committee.—The National War Committee has published a report of its doings up to a late date. They are of no [illegible] aside from such as we have already printed in the Times. The Committee, as at present organized, consists of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. George Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Chas. Gould, David Dudley Field, Prosper M. Wetmore, Richard D. Lathrop, Michael Corcoran, Hiram Walbridge, William Orton, John Austin Stevens, Jr., Isaac Sherman, Abram Wakeman, E. M. Blatchford, James W. White, Wm. Curtis Noyes, A. C. Richards, Wm. M. Darling, Terence Farley, H. W. T. Mali, Andrew Froment, Isaac Dayton, George A. Barney, Charles H. Marshall, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry G. Stebbins, R. H. McCurdy, Nehemiah Knight, Geo. D. Phelps, Wm. G. Lambert, Francis Lieber, Hugo Wesendonck, Sigismund Kaufman, Henry M. [illegible]. Mr. Opdyke is Chairman; Mr. Stevens, Secretary, and Mr. Gould, Treasurer.

The funeral of Major [illegible], of the First New-York Artillery, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, took place yesterday afternoon, from Second-avenue, between Second and Third streets. Four companies of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., with arms reversed, preceded the hearse, which was followed by several militia and volunteer officers at present on duty in this City, and a company of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. [illegible], who commanded the military, which made quite an imposing appearance. The procession moved slowly along Fourth-street, down Broadway to Cortlandt-street Ferry, from whence the remains were taken to Dallytown, near North Hoboken, where they will be interred. Deceased left a widow and daughter residing in this City; he was formerly an officer in the Prussian army, and served with gallantry during the present war, until the fatal ball at the late battle put an end to his heroic life.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—Dr. McDougall, the Medical Director of the hospitals hereabout, is making preparations for the accommodation of two thousand wounded men, who are expected soon to

[illegible] ... Bellevue ... boxes of Hospital ... [illegible] ...

Dr. CAMPBELL takes the place of Dr. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Corporal [illegible], who made the complaint against the Steward, has been sent to Fort Hamilton. A rebel soldier reached the New-England Rooms yesterday morning. He stated that he had been forced into their service, but escaped at the first opportunity. He was clothed, fed and sent to his home in Boston.

PRESENTATION SWORD, SASH AND BELT.—Messrs. BALL, BLACK & CO. have just forwarded to the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V., now encamped near Fairfax, Va., a magnificent sword, which will be presented by the officers of that regiment to their esteemed Colonel, D. W. WARDROP. The top band of the scabbard, at both ends, is a raised chased scroll and laurel wreath. In the centre of same is a full-length figure of an officer standing, with drawn sword, supporting the National color with the left hand [illegible]. The centre band is formed with cross sabres, shears, &c., on the centre of which lays a shield, and on the face of the shield a helmet. The band at either end being a chased scroll and laurel wreath, (same as upper band.) The end mounting is fine [illegible] of oak leaves and acorns, encircled with chased and engraved scrolls, the whole being heavily gilded. The guard is formed similar in style to the regulation, but finely chased. The top of grip, the medallion head of Medusa, surmounted with a chased cap. The grip is of solid silver, bearing on the face side the laurel wreath and emblems of war. In the centre is a burnished shield, surmounted by a spread eagle. The shield bears the following inscription: "Presented to Col. D. W. WARDROP, by the Officers of the 96th Regiment, N. Y. S. V." The blade is of fine steel and handsomely etched.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.—Great complaints are being made at the slowness with which the new postal currency is being issued by the Treasury Department. It is only getting by driblets into circulation, and has done but little as yet to relieve the pressure for small change. Seeing the opportunity which it affords for the Government to get a loan of several millions without interest from the people, it is surprising that greater efforts have not been made to multiply the issues. There must surely be some mechanical means of increasing the number of impressions daily thrown off. The presses could at least be kept working day and night. The inconveniences to which the public are subjected by the high premium on silver and the want of a small paper currency of some kind, call for the straining of every effort on the part of the Department to hurry up the supplies. Postage currency to the amount of about ten thousand dollars was given out yesterday morning at the Sub-Treasury, in sums of fifteen dollars to each individual. The supply was exhausted. No distribution will be made to-day. Public notice will be given when another lot of the currency is ready for issue.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A worthy young man, named CHARLES HAYES, aged 20 years, a resident of this City, came to a sad death, on Wednesday evening, under the following circumstances. The deceased, with quite a number of friends, male and female, was attending a social party at No. 563 Hudson-street. During the evening, they all engaged in social games, and for the purpose of carrying out the plan of one of them, it was deemed advisable by some of the party to put the deceased and several other gentlemen of the company in the front parlor, while the rest retired to an adjoining room. The parlors were situated on the second floor, and they being locked in, determined, in a playful way, to escape from their imprisonment, and surprise the ladies. They accordingly raised the front window and three of them slid down, by means of the awning below. Mr. HAYES was the last one to descend. By some mishap, just as he let go his hold from the window, he slipped and fell to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body.

CORONERS' INQUESTS—FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOMNAMBULIST.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner COLLIN, upon the body of WM. BARKINGS, a native of Ireland, aged 38 years, who was accidentally killed, on Wednesday night, by falling from the third-story window of a house on the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, while in a somnambulic state. It appears that the deceased was in the habit of walking about in his sleep, and in the middle of the night some of the occupants of the house heard the window raised, and a noise as if something were thrown out, but not suspecting anything wrong, no attention was paid to it. The next morning the deceased was missed, and upon examining the rear yard the unfortunate man was found in an insensible condition, with his skull fractured, and otherwise so much injured that he died soon afterwards. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

....An inquest was held by Coroner COLLIN upon the body of an Italian lad, named [illegible], who fell from the third-story window of house No. 63½ Charlton-street to the sidewalk, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—The United States dispatch steamer Massachusetts, sailed from this port, yesterday, for the blockade fleet, with instructions to go to Port Royal. She had on board a very large cargo of stores and provisions, and a few passengers. The Massachusetts will bring back a mail from all the vessels of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, together with the sick and wounded. The same officers are attached to her as when published. Capt. COOPER still commanding. Official dispatches from Secretary WELLES went out in her.

UNION MASS MEETING AT MOZART GARDEN.—The large German Garden (well-known as named above) in Lewis-street was thronged with citizens of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, on Wednesday evening, who assembled responsive to a call addressed to all friends of "The Union." Justice STEERS was unanimously called to the Chair. Mr. HOGAN made an earnest appeal for recruits, which, whatever its result in men, was certainly productive of applause. Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER made a rollicking speech, full of fun and anecdote, personal reminiscences and personal jokes, and left the stage, as he appeared on it, amid hearty cheering. The people seemed delighted.

UNION MEETING.—To-night, at the Union Hotel, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, the Sixteenth Ward Union Association will have a rousing meeting. Everybody is invited to attend.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. LEE.—Capt. LEE, of the Third Metropolitan Regiment, was last evening presented with an elegant sword—the gift of his friends and associates in the United States Marshal's office while he was deputy. The presentation took place at the residence of Deputy-Marshal THOMPSON and was attended by the officials connected with the Marshal's and District Attorney's offices, and by numerous invited guests. Those who know Capt. LEE need not be told that the weapon will be wielded by as gallant and patriotic an officer as is to be found in our volunteer service.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS.—In nearly every Ward movements are on foot for the speedy opening of the Democratic Fall campaign. The Eleventh Ward Club is officered by EDWARD JACKMAN, Chairman, and MAURICE O'MEARA, Secretary; the Sixteenth Ward by AMOS WILSON, Chairman, and JAMES ANDERSON, Secretary; the Nineteenth Ward by THOS. R. DOWNES, Chairman, and Messrs. MACDONOUGH, MCMAHON and AMBROSE, Secretaries, and the Twentieth Ward holds a meeting to-night for the election of permanent officers.

MEETING OF FRUIT-GROWERS.—The weekly meeting of fruit-growers yesterday, at the office of the American Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row, was largely attended and unusually interesting. Several samples of fruit were exhibited from the American Pomological Society, which has just closed its biennial session at Boston. The discussion was principally upon pears, their season of ripening and their healthfulness. It was the opinion of the best-informed pomologists that pears were equally healthful as an article of diet with apples, provided they were fully ripe when eaten. Some fine samples of grapes were exhibited, among which the "Concord" variety, by common consent, bore off the palm.

PRIZE MONEY.—It is a general misapprehension that prize moneys are not to be paid until the end of the war. The Department has completed the prize rolls for the following vessels, and the prize money is now ready for payment, viz.: Steamer Union, for capture of the Hattie Jackson; Quaker City, for capture of the President and Eugenia. The delay in making out the prize rolls for the present war is caused by the Department not having received full returns of sales and expenses.

RETURNING WANDERERS—DRAMATIC READINGS.—Among recent arrivals from sojourns at Summer resorts are the distinguished elocutionists, Mr. and Mrs. GEO. VANDENHOFF. By advertisement, it will be seen that their regular readings commence early in October. Mrs. VANDENHOFF gave yesterday a private reading of a very delightful character, promising much in the way of choice selections for the coming season.

AWARD OF THE GOVERNMENT COFFEE CONTRACT.—The Government contract for regularly burnt and ground Rio coffee, for army use, has been [illegible] ... 150,000 pounds, at $27 70, per 100 pounds.

LECTURES ON GUNSHOT WOUNDS.—Prof. HAMILTON will commence a course of lectures on gunshot wounds, at the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East Thirteenth-street, to-day at 12 o'clock.

FIRE IN A CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—About 12 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a fire occurred in the carriage manufactory of JACOB SEBASTIAN, in Third-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street. The total loss upon stock and fixtures will amount to about $5,000. Fully insured in City companies.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1862—3 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

D. T. VALENTINE, Esq., Clerk of Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of September, at three o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such public business as may come before that Board.

F. I. A. BOOLE, Twelfth District.
T. FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
W. WALSH, Second District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Third District.
ALEXANDER FREAR, Eleventh District.
IRA A. ALLEN, Thirteenth District.
J. H. BRADY, Fifth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—17.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Brady—

Petition of Patrick McGuire to be remunerated for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to rebuild hose carriage of Company Number Forty-four, at a cost not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Brady—

Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be and are hereby instructed to ascertain the number of cars run by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, the number of cars they pay license for, and by what authority they have extended their track in Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian or Trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian and trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

MOTION.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up and considering communications.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Communication was received from the Comptroller giving statement of Treasury balance to September twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

Communication from Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, asking an appropriation for enlistments in his brigade.

Alderman Walsh moved that such communication be received and referred to the Joint Committee on National Affairs, with instructions to report on the same at the next meeting of this Board.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting communication from the German Volunteer Committee, in relation to an appropriation for the burial of the late Major Arnot, and recommending that the request therein be granted.

Alderman Brady moved that the same be received and referred to the Joint Committee on National Affairs, with power.

Which was carried.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, transmitting an invitation to attend the funeral of the late Major Albert Arnot, to take place to-morrow at two o'clock P. M.

Which was accepted.

On motion the Board adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until next Monday, the twenty-ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.—This exhibition virtually closed last evening, which was the last occasion on which the flowers and fruit were shown. The opportunity has been chosen by those having rare fruits and flowers to submit to public inspection, and never before has the exhibition closed so prosperously. Numerous accessions have been made to the list of members, and many valuable additions have been made to the stock of floral and pomological productions. Over fifteen thousand persons have visited the Academy during the exhibition, and many have been the compliments which the patient floriculturists and nurserymen have received as a reward for their toil and care. Gentlemen who have visited similar exhibitions in Europe, have expressed their astonishment at the perfection to which the culture of these works of nature has been brought. This evening the entertainment will consist of a grand promenade concert in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. No charity is more deserving of public patronage, and none should be more liberally supported. The Academy will be profusely and elegantly decorated. The chief ornament will be a magnificent floral temple, forty feet in height, which will be wreathed with flowers, and filled with baskets of the choicest fruit. This will be placed in the centre of the floor. A floral arch will be thrown across the entrance to the promenade floor, while the galleries will be festooned with wreaths of evergreens entwined with flowers. Over the stage American flags will be festooned. The Seventh Regiment Band will be in attendance.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.—Arrangements are now in progress for the consolidation of the Third and Fourth Regiments of the Empire Brigade into one regiment. Both regiments have now between 400 and 500 men. The Second Regiment and the one thus consolidated are expected to leave for the seat of war soon. The Fourth Metropolitan Regiment, Col. MORGAN, has now over 650 men enrolled, and is rapidly recruiting. It is understood that the Third Senatorial Regiment will be consolidated with some other incomplete organization. The Thirteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M. have not yet been paid for their three months' service, which deters many of the men from joining regiments now forming, who would otherwise do so. This evening an earnest effort is to be made at a public meeting, to be held at the Washington-street M. E. Church, to fill up the ranks of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., which has performed such arduous duty at the seat of war. The people of Brooklyn feel a just pride in this regiment, which is emphatically a Brooklyn organization, and especial efforts are to be made to fill its ranks to the proper standard. Speeches will be made at the meeting by Hon. M. F. ODELL, JAMES HUMPHREY, Rev. J. C. FUSS, Rev. LEVI WARD and others.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.—Nos. 43, 23, 54, 55, 57, 62½, 89, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115.

NEW-JERSEY.

SUICIDE.—A locksmith named GEO. R. BRITTEN, doing business at No. 85 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide Wednesday, by cutting his throat at his residence, No. 196 Grove-street. Deceased severed the jugular vein with a razor, and stood up, with the blood streaming into a pail, until he fell to the floor from weakness, which was the first intimation the family had of the occurrence. Physicians were called in, but their aid was unavailing. Deceased has made several ineffectual attempts upon his life, by poison, drowning, and cutting the throat.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 32, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, on preferred Calendar, and the balance of non-enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 2871, 7621, 7727, 7071. Part II.—Nos. 5010, 7300, 7766, 8001, 8014, 8098.

Are United States Securities Liable to State Taxation?—The Exemption Act.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Barnard and Clerke.

The People ex rel. The Merchants' Bank and Fourteen other Banks in the City of New-York vs. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, &c.—The Merchants' Bank is a Banking Association organized under the general banking law of this State, with a capital of two millions seven hundred and seventy-six thousand and seven hundred and seventy-five dollars; out of which it has paid $185,000 for real estate, upon which its banking house stands; $30,275 in amount is held by literary and charitable institutions; the balance of its capital is $2,561,500. Out of this balance it has invested in Treasury Notes and stocks or bonds of the Federal Government the sum of $1,701,000 prior to the 2d day of March, 1862, [illegible] an aggregate amount of more than $2,000,000, which notes and stocks or bonds have been since owned and held by said Bank. On that day, the Bank presented to said Commissioners a verified statement of its lands and personal property. They thereupon decided that it should be assessed, in respect to its personal estate, the sum of $2,561,500, and entered such assessment on the books provided for that purpose. This sum embraced the notes, stocks and bonds of the Federal Government owned and held by the Bank. Application was made on its behalf to said Commissioners to reduce such assessment to $860,500, which they refused to do, and thereupon a certiorari to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was allowed under the twentieth section of the act of 1859, in relation to taxes, &c., in the City of New-York, upon the application of the Merchants' Bank, for the purpose of reviewing their action in the assessment of that Bank, in the year 1862.

On the relator's petition, the certiorari, and the Commissioner's return, the argument was brought on before the General Term.

The relators' banks contended that the Tax Commissioners erred in assessing them for that part of their capital stock which had been invested in, and consisted of, the notes and stocks or bonds of the United States; and their proceeding should be corrected. That a bank is not liable to taxation, in respect to *that portion* of its capital which is invested in the securities of the Federal Government.

(1.) That species of property is expressly exempted from taxation by the general law of this State, which enacted that "all lands and all personal estate, &c., whether owned by individuals or corporations, shall be liable to taxation, subject," &c., expressly exempting from taxation all property, real or personal, whatever may be its owner, which has been "*exempted from taxation under the Constitution of the United States.*" (1 Rev. Stat., 387, § sec. 1-4.)

(2.) By an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," passed February 25, 1862, it was declared that all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, *corporations*, or *associations* within the United States, *shall be exempt from* taxation by or under State authority." (U. S. Statutes at Large, 1862, p. 345.)

That act is declared by the Federal Constitution to be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges of every State are bound thereby, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The United States Treasury notes and bonds were issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority of that act of Congress. They are not taxable property by any State authority; and they constitute that part of the capital stock of a bank possessing them which, by the third section of the Act of 1857, the Tax Commissioners are required not to include in the assessed valuation of its personal property, but to deduct from the actual value of its "capital stock" in making up their assessments. (23 N. Y. Rep., 195.)

(3.) Before the act of February 25, 1862, was passed, the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the stocks and bonds of the United States were, under the Federal Constitution, exempt from taxation by State authority—upon the ground that they were the *means* employed by Congress in the exercise of an express grant of power to it, "to borrow money upon the credit of the United States." (4 Wheaton Rep. 316, 9 Wheaton Rep. 738, 2 Peters Rep. 449.)

The relator further contends that the assessment of the Merchants' Bank, though claimed by the Tax Commissioners to have been made upon its capital stock *eo nomine*, was, in fact, to the extent of $1,701,000, made upon the public stocks or bonds of the United States, in which so much of its capital had been invested.

Under the tax laws of this State an assessment upon the capital stock of this bank, invested wholly or in part in the stocks of the Federal Government, *is an assessment upon these securities per se.*

The term "capital stock," in the 3d section of the act of April 15, 1857, in legal sense, means the securities constituting such capital—property only, whether owned by individuals or corporations, being the subject of taxation. (23 N. Y. Rep., 195.)

An assessment upon the capital stock of this bank could not have been made irrespective of the stocks or bonds of the United States in which part of it was invested.

Their worth alone determined its actual value to the amount of its investment in them; and the law imposed upon the Tax Commissioners the duty in making up their assessment roll, of ascertaining the value of such securities, and whether they were exempt from taxation. (Laws of 1859, p. 580, sec. 7; 23 N. Y. Rep., 195.)

"Our laws of assessment contain no specification of the *subjects* of taxation. They provide for the valuation of the estate of the taxpayer *in mass*, of whatever it may consist; but if he owns anything which is exempted by law, its value must be deducted *from the value of the mass.* (23 N. Y. Rep., 213, 195.)

The relators also contend that they were not at the time this assessment was made, subject to assessment and taxation upon the value of the capital stock, without regard to the fact that a portion of such capital stock had been invested in the public stocks, debts, or bonds of the United States; and that the action of the Tax Commissioners in the assessment of the bank, is in direct antagonism with the act of Congress passed February 25, 1862, exempting the bonds and stocks of the United States from taxation by State authority, and the Court is asked to give a construction to the laws of this State which will sustain such action.

On behalf of the Commissioners, the Counsel for the Corporation contended that Congress cannot derive a power to pass an exempting act from the clause in the Constitution giving Congress the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying into execution "the power to borrow money," &c. The tax in question is not imposed upon the stocks or bonds of the United States. It is imposed upon the estimated value of the "capital stock" of the bank. If banks or individuals happen to hold United States stocks or bonds, the tax so assessed is not upon the stocks or bonds, but upon the interest which the banks or citizens of the State may have in such stocks or bonds, in common with other property of similar description throughout the State. The tax is not a discriminating tax. The laws of this State permit no such tax. A tax upon United States Stock *eo nomine* has been declared invalid, as obstructing the Government in the use of means necessary for its support. But to charge all citizens of a State with contributing to the support of Government in proportion to the value of their property, without regard to the manner of its investment, cannot be regarded as an act of hostility to, or in any manner obstructing the General Government in the exercise of its powers, or interfering with, or imposing any burden upon, the means adopted for its support.

After very extended argument by counsel for the several banks, and by the Corporation Counsel, the Court took the points of the various relators, to render its decision at a future day.

B. W. Bonney and George N. Titus for the Merchants' Bank; Tracy, Wait and Talmadge for the Hanover and Atlantic Banks; Barney, Butler and Parsons for the Continental Bank; A. D. Stillman and Daniel Lord for Bank of Commerce; A. D. Stillman for Irving and Tradesmen's Banks; Chapman and Hitchcock for American Exchange Bank, and the Mechanics'; A. R. Dyett for the Importers and Traders and Merchants' Exchange Banks; Burrill, Davison and Burrill for Mercantile Bank; Wm. E. Curtis for Union Bank. Greene C. Bronson and Henry H. Anderson for the Commissioners.

Is the Mixing of Water with Milk an Adulteration—Unconstitutionality of a Law Without a Maximum Penalty.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

The People vs. Jacob Fanebeck.—The defendant was convicted of vending adulterated milk, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50, at the Court of Sessions. He appealed the case to this Court, contending that the act under which he was convicted was purely a sanitary measure, intended to prevent traffic in impure, diseased and unwholesome milk, and not to prevent *fraud* in the sale of diluted milk. That to put water into milk was not to corrupt it, according to dictionary definitions. Water was not a foreign admixture of milk, but its chief ingredient in its natural state, and it could not be *adulterated* by adding a little water.

The second point was that the act was unconstitutional, as it imposes a fine of not *less* than $50, without fixing the maximum, and consequently the Court could fine the party convicted $50,000 and the penalty would be according to law, and the party have to pay it or suffer the alternative—imprisonment for not less than 30 days. So that a fine might be imposed that the party could not pay, and he be sent to the State Prison for life for not paying it.

The respondent's counsel contended that to mix water with milk was an adulteration, and that the law was constitutional.

L. R. Stuart for appellant; A. Oakley Hall for the People.

Important Order in Prize—The Cheshire Bonded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. The Ship Cheshire.—An application having been made on behalf of the claimant of this vessel to bond her, Judge NELSON ordered her to be delivered to the claimant on his paying the appraised value into Court. As this is the first case on appeal in which it has been done, we give the order entered in full, as follows:

On reading and filing affidavit on behalf of the claimant of the above vessel, and also notice of motion to bond, accompanied with a proposition to pay her value into Court if required, and after hearing Mr. Edwards for claimant, no one appearing to oppose, it is ordered that the said ship *Cheshire*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, be valued by Thomas Tileston, Esq., of the City of New-York; that he be first sworn by the Clerk of this Court duly and properly to appraise said vessel; that the said claimant pay the fees of the appraiser, which is here fixed at $50. *Also that*, upon payment of such fees, and payment into Court of the amount of value to be so found by the said appraiser, the Marshal, on certificate of the Clerk of such payment, shall deliver up the said ship *Cheshire*, her tackle, apparel, boats and furniture to the claimant, or his agent or proctor, without fees or charges, taking receipt for the same, and such receipt to be filed in this Court with the papers in the case.

Criminal Law—Character of the Victim as Affecting the Trial of the Murderer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Barnard.

Albert Uhl, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error.—The plaintiff in error was tried in the New-York General Sessions upon an indictment for the murder of one Lee, on the 5th day of August, 1861. The prisoner was barkeeper for Louis Biesert, at a liquor store, kept corner of Morris and West streets. The deceased, with several other persons, came to Biesert's place, obtained liquor, and refused to pay. The deceased was in the act of striking the prisoner on the head with a large half-gallon pewter pitcher filled with water and ice, when prisoner shot him. It was proved on the trial that this pitcher was a deadly weapon. It was contended upon the trial that the prisoner acted in self-defence. Numerous exceptions were taken upon the trial. The counsel for the prisoner contends that the Court below erred in permitting the prosecution (the defence having given no evidence on the subject) to prove the good character of the deceased for peace and quietness, to which prisoner's counsel duly excepted; and also that the Court below erred in charging, "If you (the jury) find that the prisoner was justified in defending himself, and carried that protection further than was necessary for his defence, then he is guilty of manslaughter in some of the four degrees."

On these points the District-Attorney cited People vs. Shorter, 2 N. Y., 193, and People vs. Sanchez, 22 N. Y. 154.

The Court, after argument, took the papers and reserved decision.

Henry L. Clinton for the prisoner; A. Oakey Hall for the people.

A Clash Between Sporting Men.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

George Wilkes vs. William Mulligan.—This was an order of arrest issued against the defendant, the notorious "William Mulligan, Esq.," upon the application of the plaintiff, the editor and proprietor of *Wilkes' Spirit.* Mulligan is charged with making certain actionable declarations against Wilkes.

The trouble grows out of a publication in the *Spirit* concerning Mulligan, and touching which the remarks were made by him.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Bounce et al. vs. Casey, &c.—Motion denied, without costs.

Williams vs. Livingston.—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs of motion, and costs of entering up judgment, defendant to have liberty to put in a verified answer, issue to be of the date of the present issue.

Before Justice Barnard.

Augustus C. Stoughton vs. Mildred C. Stoughton.—Judgment of divorce granted; plaintiff to have custody of child.

Martha J. Lowry vs. Wm. H. Lowry.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth Kennedy vs. Jno. W. Kennedy.—Judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Werner, Petitioner vs. The Sheriff of Ulster County.—Writ of *habeas corpus* allowed; return made, and writ discharged.

Wellington, Clapp et al. vs. Beckman et al.—Motion for reference denied, with $10 costs to defendants to abide the event of the suit.

Taylor, Executor, &c., vs. [illegible].—Attachment issued.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Platt vs. Griswold.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 25, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	102¾	200	Erie Railway	45¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	98½	450	do.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	101½	150	do.	[illegible]
1,000	U. S. 5s '74 Cou.	88½	200	do.	[illegible]
7,000	U. S. 5s '76 Cou.	88½	50	do. b10	[illegible]
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	104	50	do. b30	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99¾	40	Erie Railway Pref.	80½
30,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	119	100	do.	81
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
6,000	Ill. Con. Bs. '77	[illegible]	700	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Ind. St. 5s W. L.	87½	100	do. b30	81
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '63	99	[illegible]	Hudson River R.	[illegible]
13,000	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50½	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
4,000	Va. State 6s	56	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	1500	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
20,000	Cal. St. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
11,000	do.	[illegible]	200	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	105	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	101	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	101½	[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R. [illegible] M. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. Railroad	[illegible]
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	100	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
3,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. B.	112	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. S. F. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	10	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	38
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Central R. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. H. & A. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	[illegible]
10,000	C. & N. W. Am. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do. b30	73
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do. s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do. s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. & Wab. Int. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	81½	600	do. b30	73½
3,000	T. & Wab. Int. Bs.	87	50	do.	[illegible]
2,000	G. & Chi. 1st Ex.	106	1500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	35
20,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	98	800	do.	35½
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	110	600	do.	35¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	99	1000	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	99½	450	Galena & Chi. R.	78
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	87	650	do.	78½
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	63	200	do. b30	78¾
12,000	Clev. & Pitt. 4th M.	[illegible]	100	do.	78½
5	Commonwealth Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do. b30	78¾
25	Park Bank	100	300	do.	78½
50,000	Am. Gold	120½	150	do.	[illegible]
100,000	do.	120¼	6500	Clev. & Toledo R.	67
50,000	do.	120¾	700	do. b30	67¼
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	104½	200	do. b30	67
20	do.	105	100	do.	67½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	101	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
25	do.	101½	300	do.	74½
100	N. J. Zinc	10	200	do. s30	74¾
10	Long Dock Co.	140	1200	do.	75
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	99	5	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	85½
10	Buff. & S. L. R.	102½	250	do.	86
75	Pacific Mail St'p Co.	117	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	37
250	do.	116½	100	do.	37¼
50	do. b30	117	425	do.	37½
50	do. b30	116¾	100	do.	37¾
50	do. s30	115½	50	do.	38
250	N. Y. Central R.	98½	12	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	79
450	do.	98½	70	Toledo & Wab. R.	32
150	do. b10	98½	10	do.	32½
50	do. s30	98	10	Panama Railroad	141
150	do.	98½	50	do.	150
40	Del., L. & W. R.	102½			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	99¾	200	Hud. River R.	69½
2,700	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	50½	50	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	50¾	400	Harlem Railroad	20½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	50½	250	do.	[illegible]
4,000	do.	50¼	100	do. s30	20¾
10,000	do. b10	50½	300	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	50	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	74½
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81½	50	do.	74¾
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	99½	200	Reading Railroad	67½
25,000	American Gold	120½	150	Mich. Cen. R. b30	77¾
15,000	do.	120½	200	do.	77½
100,000	do.	120	250	do.	77¾
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	117	200	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	72
15	do.	116½	300	do.	71¾
400	M. So. & N. I. R.	39	100	do. b30	71½
100	do. b10	39	500	Ill. C. R. Scrip	72½
300	do.	39½	100	do. b30	72¾
400	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	500	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	78½
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	98½	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do. s10	98½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	67¾
200	do. s30	98½	100	do. s30	68
100	do.	98	200	do.	67½
300	do.	98	100	do.	67
200	Erie Railway	46¼	10	M. & Pr. Du C. R.	37½
100	Erie R. Pref.	79½	150	do.	38
100	do.	79½	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do. b30	79½			

THURSDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The office of the United States Treasury in this City received to-day, on deposit at 4 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum interest, $1,007,000, of which $847,000 is in Gold, under the notice issued by the Sub-Treasurer yesterday. This arrangement works admirably well, and will secure to the Department all the Gold required to pay the Public Interest at a very moderate rate of interest, without the purchase of a single dollar either in the open market or by private contract. We apprehend that after next week, when nearly three millions in Gold for October interest will be paid out by the Treasury, the difficulty will be to keep the current deposits at 4 ⅌ cent. within the probable wants of the Government for the succeeding January interest. After that month the probability is that the Customs Duties will come into the Treasury in Gold, not only in sufficient amount to meet the February and April interest, 1863, but to reimburse all the Gold Deposits made up to the new year. The inquiry is frequently made on the Street why our City Banks, which hold nearly forty millions of Gold, which for all present practical purposes, is so much dead weight, failed to come forward with a tender at once of the whole amount required in October and January at the rate of interest proposed by the Treasury. The reply is, in the first place, that no appeal was made to them, as an Association, to do so, and in the second place, that such an arrangement, in the popular sense, would have been much less desirable to the Government than to the Banks themselves, especially so as the amount required is necessarily limited to the wants of the Treasury until the remainder of the issue of the United States Notes, receivable for Customs, is wholly absorbed—to wit, by the 1st of February next—and that the public at large are entitled to avail of the [general] notice that 4 ⅌ cent. interest will be awarded.

The first impression on the market for Gold, as to the effect of the proposal of the Treasury to pay 4 ⅌ cent. on Gold deposits, would be to encourage speculators for the rise to advance their bids, seeing that instead of paying the Banks a small interest for carrying their purchases, they might save this charge by borrowing on the 4 ⅌ cent. Certificates of the Government. Under this belief, the price advanced to 120¾@⅞@1; then fell to 119¾@119½ on the Street, and again rose to 120¼@120, finally closing at 120 ⅌ cent.

The Customs paid in to-day amount to $216,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house use sold at 116¼@⅛@¼, finally closing at 116¼ ⅌ cent.

The rates of Exchange are advanced by the rise in Gold to 131½@132 ⅌ cent.; the market unsettled.

The price of Money at Bank and in the open market remains at 4@5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The Deposits in Bank are over $151,000,000.

The excitement in the Stock Market is largely increased to-day, although yesterday may have appeared to a good many parties the highest market of the present rise. The business at the early Board in all departments of the list, except Government securities, which are dull, was enormous. The additional advance on the Railway shares and on some of the Railway mortgages was almost unprecedentedly rapid, producing a scene of activity and buoyancy seldom witnessed in the Board and ante-rooms of the Stock Exchange. On the Street there was also much animation, but with less extreme prices, and at and after the Second Board, the excitement had somewhat abated, and a few holders disposed to realize their profits. The whole transactions of the day on the Share-list amount to nearly 50,000 shares, with a corresponding business in a number of the Railway Bonds. The Border State Stocks advanced 2 ⅌ cent., and Missouris were in request at 50@50½ ⅌ cent. The demand on the New-York road shares was much larger than yesterday; Central selling as high as 99 per cent.; Erie Preferred, 81; Harlem, 21 per cent.; Harlem Preferred, 48½; old Erie, 46¼, and Hudson 69¾ per cent. The Western roads advanced 1 to 2½ per cent. over the best sales of yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the market reached ½@¾ per cent. on the Western and ⅛@¼ on the New-York stocks, and the business less animated. The following were about the latest figures:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	97	98⅞	Pacific	114½	117
Erie	44¾	46½	Panama	144	145
Erie Preferred	77½	79¾	Missouris	48½	50
Rock Island	73½	74¾	Tennessees	50	50½
Galena	76¾	78	U. S. 6s, 1874	91¾	91½
Mich. Central	75½	77	U. S. 6s, 1881	101½	101½
Mich. Southern	37½	37¾	U. S. Notes, C. H.	115	116¼
Mich. Guarant'd	70½	71½	Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts.	104½	104¼
Illinois Cen.	70½	72	Bills on Lond'n	130	132
Toledo	64½	66½	Gold	118½	120

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares, most of which are higher than yesterday:

New-York	100	Bank of N. America	100
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	80
National	94	Continental	85
Mechanics' Bank'g As.	85	Park	100
American Exchange	94	Commerce	94
Bank of the Republic	96		

The Railway Bond list is still on the advance, with a very general additional rise from yesterday in the bidding:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104	T. H. & A. 2ds	108
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	112	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	25½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, convt '76	112	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100
Erie firsts, '68	114½	Chi. & N. W. Gr. Bay, ex.	80
Erie seconds, '79	110	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80
Erie thirds, '83	105½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series	75
Erie fourths, '80	101½	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	55½
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	35
Buff. N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	90	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81½
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. bds	87
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	99½
Hudson Converts., '67	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	105½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	106
Harlem seconds, '94	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. [illegible]	108	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	99
Mich C., s. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	113½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	97
Chi. Bur. & Quin. 8 ⅌ c.	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	81½
M. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	85½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	62½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	106	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	109½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	95½		

The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Sept. 20	$161,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$5,759,000
Boston, Sept. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philada., Sept. 22	36,877,365	24,194,311	5,449,627	5,178,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of August, 1862, compared with the same month of 1861:

	1862.	1861.
Received from coal	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Received from merchandise	52,781	[illegible]
Received from travel, &c.	22,117	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Transportation and all charges	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profit for the month	$[illegible]	$121,[illegible]
Net profit previous 8 months	1,039,564	[illegible]
Total net profit 9 months	$1,[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned during the third week of September:

Third week, 1862	$[illegible]
Third week, 1861	[illegible]
Decrease	$[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $1,999,224 [illegible], including for Customs, $219,000; payments, $3,210,275 72. Balance, $8,160,539 42.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been [illegible] bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 469 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 13,[illegible] bushels Rye, 32,450 bushels Oats, 2,405 pkgs. Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—A moderate demand prevails to-day, at $6 67½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less active to-day; 250 bags Rio and 80 bags Laguayra were sold at 22c. ⅌ lb. The Government contract for Rio Coffee, burnt and ground, has been awarded on the following terms: 550,000 lbs. at $28 20; and 150,000 lbs. at $27 70 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand to-day, at 56½c.@57½c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

DRY GOODS—An extensive and well attended sale of Silks occurred to-day. The bidding was generally spirited, yet not equal to the anticipations of the importers. Colored double-faced goods sold advantageously, but most other styles went off at low figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, to-day, for shipment and home use, at rising prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,800 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 10@$5 30; Interior to choice extra State, at $5 35@$5 55, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 10@$5 30; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 40@$6 [illegible]; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 [illegible]@$5 95 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 50

Southern Flour is improving; sales 1,490 bbls., at $5 70@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 20@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 75@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing. Sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 50@$6 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in limited demand, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request, mainly for export, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 247,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 38@$1 45; Amber Western, at $1 29½@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 24@$1 29; very poor do., at $1 20@$1 22; Extra Green Bay Spring at $1 23; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, at $1 14@$1 20; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 18 ⅌ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales since our last, 103,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for shipping Mixed Western; 58c. for do. do., in store; 54c.@58½c. for Eastern do.; 42c.@52c. for unsound do., and 65c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 65c.@80c., according to quality. Sales 7,000 bushels poor Western at 65c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, poor to prime, at 55c.@61c.; Western, at 55c.@62c.; and State, at 56c.@62c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in more demand at 65c.@75c., for shipments and local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request at 14c.@18c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Has been unusually active at materially advanced prices, including Jute, opening as high as $105, and selling up to $120 ⅌ ton; and Manilla, in bond, at 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.—now held much higher.

LUMBER—A fair inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine at uniform quotations. Receipts have been moderate here during the week, and less extensive at Albany than usual of late. The *Evening Journal*, however, says: "The stock on hand, however, is good, and the assortment fair. There has been a general stiffening of prices, and some advance in them, with less anxiety to sell at current rates. The sales have been pretty good, and the shipments large, many buyers having recovered their confidence since the success of our armies in Maryland. Vessels are wanted for Eastern ports at higher rates. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the third week in September, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	11,621,000	1,165	—	7,552,000
1861	4,988,000	1,042	3,480	3,336,000
1862	9,298,700	675	8,073	12,417,100

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 22, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1860	217,200,600	31,545	20,486	100,520,677
1861	110,204,119	25,345	6,135	93,034,190
1862	171,[illegible]	27,304	185,966	142,341,[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 75 for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 6½c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inquired for and is steady; sales 500 boxes long middles, ribbed, and deliverable in December, on private terms. Lard is improving; sales 2,200 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at former prices; sales 165 bbls., at $14@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is actively sought after at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in good request, at 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request at buoyant prices. Sales 1,729 hhds., including New-Orleans at 8½c.@11½c., the latter rate for Clarified; Cuba at 8½c.@9½c., and Porto Rico at 9c.@9¾c.; also, by auction, 281 hhds. New-Orleans at 9¼c.@10 5-16c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in lively demand. The Messrs. STUART now quote: Best quality Loaf, 12½c.; best quality Crushed, 12½c.; Granulated, 12¼c.; Ground, 12½c.; White, 12c.; Yellow, 11½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 110,000 lbs., at 10¾c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., in lots, at 32½c.@33c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12½d., chiefly at 12d.@12½d. Corn, 11½d.@12d. ⅌ bushel. Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13½d. ⅌ bu.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl. Beef, 7s.@8s. ⅌ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a brig with Wheat at 15d. ⅌ bushel. For London—Flour at 3s. 8½d.@3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13d. ⅌ bush.; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ⅌ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 17
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 27
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 11
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Edinburgh* and *New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS and MICHAEL DORNATY. By calling to see their father, THOMAS DORNATY, in Vesey, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage. Albany papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PIERCE MALONE, of Parish of [illegible], of Queens County, Ireland, by his wife, Johannah. When last heard from was in Brooklyn, N. Y., or in the State of Ohio. Address Mrs. MALONE, No. 40 West 13th-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS,
GIMP, &c.
Retail prices not advanced.
KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

359 BROADWAY.
Gold Window Shades.
New Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
Green do. do. do.
Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
Retail prices not advanced.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 653 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, aprons, basques, [illegible], corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, also, ladies' underwear, [illegible], hosiery, handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH of [illegible] dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine [illegible] stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsteds, yarns and small wares. This month prices [illegible]. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY OPENING
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,)
MILLINERY GOODS at Wholesale and Retail.
E. BINNS' MILLINERY,
No. 553 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING MILLINERY.—MRS. A. A. BINNS, No. 553 Broadway, over Taylor's Saloon, will open on the 25th and 26th inst., with a splendid assortment of French Bonnets, &c. Milliners supplied at the lowest prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine at Mrs. A. A. BINNS', No. 553 Broadway, over Taylor's Saloon.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, [illegible] Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

WALLACK'S—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULTS.

WINTER GARDEN—BEATRICE, THE MADONNA OF ART.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL. Afternoon and Evening.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn of no new movements in the army of the Potomac, though no official information is received. It is pretty certain that no portion of our forces under the immediate command of Gen. MCCLELLAN is on the Virginia side of the Potomac; and it is equally certain that the rebels have not left the line of the river. It is reported that they can be distinctly seen on the opposite side, both at Williamsport and at Falling Waters, at which latter point Gen. LEE's headquarters are located. It is believed that the rebels are operating injuriously on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is now well ascertained that the rebel losses at the Antietam much exceeded ours. Up to Sunday night three thousand rebel dead had been buried by our men, and it is known that the rebels themselves buried a large number previous to their retreat into Virginia. At last accounts between six and seven hundred dead remained on the field unburied. The rebels also left about five thousand of their wounded within our lines. Their total loss cannot be much less than five thousand killed and fifteen thousand wounded; while our loss is probably about twelve hundred killed, six thousand wounded, and eight hundred missing. A prominent member of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff states that we have captured in the battles of Maryland thirty-five stand of colors, sixteen cannon, and between thirty-five and forty thousand stand of arms. Several thousand stand of arms still remain on the battle-field of Antietam, uncollected for want of time.

It has been semi-officially stated that our loss in the battle of Antietam was nine thousand two hundred and twenty killed, wounded and missing, and that the loss of the enemy, judging from the appearance of the battle-field and the number of their dead not buried, must have exceeded fifteen thousand.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh, corroborated by our Washington correspondent, states that a meeting of the loyal Governors, who were in conclave at Altoona on Wednesday, is to be held at the National capital, Gov. CURTIN having already gone there.

It will be seen by official reports which we publish this morning, that there has been some pretty severe skirmishing along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad recently, in which the rebels were worsted. We also have accounts of the recent affair near Bolivar, Tenn., and of others brief mention of which has already been made by telegraph. The report of the fight at Britton's Landing, in which eight hundred of our troops defeated five thousand rebels, is fully confirmed.

The following is an extract from a letter dated at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, and written by an officer of a New-York regiment: "I am detailed here at Gen. VIELE's headquarters on special duty. My regiment is now on the march for Richmond, which you will hear from soon."

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* mentions a rumor that the President was induced to issue his Emancipation Proclamation, because he had information that unless he did so JEFF. DAVIS would forestall him.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York yesterday transacted a large amount of routine business. The Standing and Missionary Committees were elected, and a very important debate took place on the all-absorbing question among Episcopalians in this State of the division of the Diocese of New-York. No decision was arrived at. The question on the reports will be taken this morning.

The great Jewish Festival severally known as the *Rosh Hashona*, or New-Year, the Feast of Trumpets, and the *Jom Haddin*, or Judgment Day, and by the most learned writers also claimed as the anniversary of ADAM's birth, was observed yesterday by all the synagogues in this City, with extreme solemnity. The prayers of penitence; the ceremony of the blowing of the ram's horn; the chanting of hymns and solemn discourses by the respective Rabbis, were all repeated with great fervor by throngs of worshipers at every synagogue. The New-Year's Festival proper, terminates to-night, to be followed on the tenth day by the Feast of Atonement, and on the fifteenth by the Feast of Tabernacles.

The Westchester County Annual Agricultural Fair terminated yesterday after a quite successful exhibition, particularly of horses. The other departments were not so extensive, although in fruits and flowers there was a creditable show. Attendance on the last two days was very large, and the race-track was constantly alive with splendid teams. At 3 P. M. yesterday an interesting address was delivered by Hon. A. B. CONGER, Ex-Senator from Rockland County, and after reading the premiums the Committee, in the name of the Society, adjourned the Fair. The place of exhibition for next year will be duly announced.

Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such as Gen. MCCLELLAN's, during a heavy fight like that of Wednesday, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight (38) tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. MCCLELLAN on Wednesday, from Washington, *via* Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Hagerstown. An eyewitness of the battle states that he counted at four different times during the day, the number of discharges from our artillery, and found that they were made at the rate of 16 to the minute.

Lieut.-Col. GWYNN, of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange Regiment, in a brief letter detailing the disastrous action in which that Corps was recently engaged, states that it took 740 men into action and brought out but 407.

The reports received at the State House in Boston, from the various completed camps in different portions of Massachusetts, show that about 9,600 enlisted men had been received at these encampments on the 22d inst. Beside the number already in camp, it is estimated that upward of four thousand recruits are now ready, in the towns, to proceed to the appointed rendezvous, when the military depots, now preparing, shall be in a fit state for occupation.

The appraised value of the steamers *Florida* and *Lodona* was paid on Wednesday by the agent of the Navy Department, and the vessels were transferred to the Government. The amount paid was $120,000.

The *New Ironsides* left the breakwater below Philadelphia for Fortress Monroe, on Wednesday.

Some excitement has been caused in Philadelphia by a number of deaths, which resulted from malignant fever, exactly of what type is not stated. It is supposed to have originated from certain bags containing fruit, which had been brought from the West Indies. Six deaths have been traced to this cause.

Dev. ABRAM PRYNE, Member of Assembly from Wayne County, and prominent as an Abolitionist, committed suicide on Saturday morning last by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been confined to his bed with fever for several days, and was unquestionably delirious when he committed the act.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, one of the "adulterated milk" cases was argued upon appeal from a conviction and sentence at the Sessions, to pay a fine of $50. Decision was reserved. The case of UHL, convicted of the murder of one LEE, at the General Sessions, was also argued, and decision reserved.

There was increased excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, with a further rise of 1@2 ₩ cent. in the prices of the Railway Stocks. Gold also advanced to 120½, closing at 120 ₩ cent. Exchange 131½@132 ₩ cent.

The rise in Gold and Exchange yesterday, encouraged export buyers to purchase Breadstuffs freely, and prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer. Hemp was unusually active and decidedly dearer. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Whisky, Provisions, Hay and Tallow, at generally buoyant rates. Coffee, Cotton and Molasses were less active. The Freight market was somewhat brisker.

The State Canvass.

The State canvass is fairly opened, and according to all appearances it bids fair to be one of the most hotly contested which we have ever known. The spirit and temper of the Syracuse Convention indicated a purpose, on the part of the War Unionists of all political parties, who were there represented, to join issue directly with the peace and submission Democrats, and to give them as sharp a fight as they may desire.

Gen. WADSWORTH, their candidate for Governor, is a thoroughly representative man,—devoted heart, soul, and fortune to the crushing of the rebellion, and not disposed to make terms of any sort with traitors in arms. Unlike Gov. SEYMOUR, he has nothing but blows for rebels, and gives the Government of his country a hearty and unqualified support. He is widely known as an able, generous, liberal man, perfectly independent in feeling as in fortune, and deserving the universal confidence and esteem which he enjoys. LYMAN TREMAIN, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is fresh from the ranks of the Democratic Party, a lawyer of ability, and a man of commanding influence and popularity through a very large section of the State.

The Convention was large, able, perfectly harmonious, and intensely enthusiastic in support of the Government, and especially in approval of the President's proclamation emancipating the slaves of obdurate rebels. A portion of the delegates deemed it expedient to nominate Gen. DIX, in order to give the *loyal* Democrats an opportunity to stand by the Government without forfeiting their party preferences. With this exception, there was not the slightest difference of opinion as to principles or policy in the Convention,—and when a very large majority of the delegates overruled this suggestion, nothing was left but the most complete and unanimous enthusiasm in support of the ticket and the cause.

The canvass opens in a manner to give assurance that we shall crush out treason at home as effectually as we hope to crush the more open and manly rebellion beyond our borders.

Evolutions in Kentucky.

The situation in Kentucky derived many of its recent alarming features from the excitable temper and incapacity of Gen. NELSON, at Louisville, as we took occasion at the time to show. On a report, evidently quite vague in its character, that Gen. BRAGG was "marching rapidly upon Louisville," having eluded Gen. BUELL, Gen. NELSON indulged in a series of frantic orders and proclamations in regard to closing all business houses, sending off women and children, seizing ferries for military purposes, and so forth. Samson in Delilah's lap was not startled to more sudden activity by the cry that the Philistines were upon him, than was the valiant military commandant of Louisville, by the alleged advance of BRAGG. But, unfortunately, at this point, the parallel runs out. NELSON had no withes or cords to break—he only broke the bubble of his own reputation.

It does not yet appear that BRAGG is "marching on Louisville" at all—although three days have passed since Gen. NELSON warned the women and children of the city to be ready for the rebel shells. But on the contrary, Gen. BUELL, whom BRAGG was said to have "eluded," and who was "several hours behind," singularly enough turns up in Louisville ahead of BRAGG—and with BUELL, the major part of his army! It becomes now a question whether the informant that set NELSON so wild did not mistake the approach of BUELL's army for BRAGG's. Certain it is, there has been a wonderful obfuscation of the military mind at Louisville somehow. BUELL has reached that city. The happy people neither ask nor care how he got there. If he moved "slow" he beat BRAGG amazingly. They had no hope of ever seeing him in the flesh, and if he had claimed to have dropped from the clouds he would have found believers.

But now the question arises, and it is a deeply interesting one, Where *is* Gen. BRAGG? That he was at Glasgow is certain—that he was at Munfordsville is probable. But when he was said to be advancing on Louisville from Munfordsville, BUELL was known to be at Bowling Green, considerably in his rear. But now BUELL is at Louisville, and BRAGG *is not*. Why? We gave ample reason in our first notice of the Louisville fright and the military *fiasco* there. He knew that he would be opposed vigorously at Louisville, because it was fortified partially and there was quite a considerable army there; and that while he besieged Louisville nothing could keep BUELL from coming up and attacking him in the rear. And then he would be destroyed.

Looking at the matter in this light BRAGG appears to have taken counsel of prudence, and hauled off of the highway to Louisville. BUELL has effected a junction with the forces at Louisville, and now undoubtedly wields an army 60,000 strong at least. If BRAGG is not already on a rapid run out of the State of Kentucky, we opine he soon will be.

Attitude of France in Mexico—A Chance for Southern Recognition.

The intelligence brought by the last arrival from Europe, which appeared in the letter of our well-informed Paris correspondent, regarding the proposed movements of France in Mexico, is of the highest importance. It appears, that at a recent Cabinet council, the French Government came to the decision to increase its army of occupation in Mexico from 30,000 to 60,000 men, and that arrangements, looking to the permanent stay of these forces in Mexico, were resolved upon. We are also informed that the Emperor has decided to immediately enter upon the construction, as a military necessity, of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital, and that surveys of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec have been ordered, preparatory to the opening, under French control, of that most important American route of interoceanic communication.

To say nothing of the dangerous barrier which the military occupation for commercial purposes of Mexico by France will set up to all future expansion of our commerce in that direction—an expansion so long and so hopefully looked forward to by our commercial interest—the bare announcement in ordinary times of projects looking to the control of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of routes of communication into the interior, and across Mexico, by a leading European Power, would have been sufficient to throw our whole country into excitement. But in our intense preoccupation at home, all this now passes for naught.

There is, however, an aspect of the question presented in this foreign news, which calls for immediate attention, and is of grave importance with reference to our pending struggle with the South. It is this, Why is France sending this large force into Mexico? And does it portend a recognition of the South.

There are those who believe, and evidence leading to a belief in the correctness of the assumption is fast increasing, that arrangements have long been in progress between the leaders in this French intervention and the managers of the rebellion in the South, and in which the interests of both parties are fully harmonized, which contemplate the early establishment in Mexico, under the auspices and by the presence of an overwhelming French force, of a new Government, which, while perhaps not even recognized by France, at least openly, shall recognize the South and enter into treaties of alliance offensive and defensive with it. This to be done while France, still continuing to hold the Gulf and Pacific Coasts under pretence of yet unliquidated claims, shall thus effectively, though not apparently, interpose a barrier to any attempt on our part, by a blockade of either coast, to close the commerce that would thus be opened. As well in Mexico as in Rome, such occupation could continue without involving France in any direct responsibility for the acts of the Government in the interior, although the very existence of such Government would depend upon the presence of the French arms.

A recognition of the South by a Government contiguous to its territory, would be vastly more dangerous to us than any other, because, while directly beneficial to the South, we should be powerless to check communication and a growing commerce, except by a war of invasion upon Mexico, conducted solely from the land approach, and which is equivalent to a movement across two thousand miles of desert waste. Open access for Southern commerce into the interior of Mexico would therefore be afforded, while that commerce would find an exterior outlet through the Mexican ports held by the French.

The secret object of the movers of the French intervention, as has been frequently set forth in these columns, is to set up some Government in the place of the Constitutional Government in Mexico, which shall recognize as valid the $52,000,000 of Jecker and Peza Bonds issued by ZULOAGA and MIRAMON, during their attempt, under the auspices of the Church, to overthrow the Constitutional *régime*. These bonds are largely held by influential parties about the French court, and their interest lies wholly in the permanent occupation of Mexico by France.

The Emperor, as is well known, has long coveted the resources that might be derived from the rich silver mines of Sonora and the table lands of Mexico, and has been ambitious to acquire the glory of giving order to so rich and yet unfortunate a country, and of securing its vast agricultural and commercial resources for the benefit of France. These possessions, however, France cannot acquire without the permanency of the disruption of the United States. Their price must be, if necessary, the recognition of the South, and perhaps even a war with the North in its behalf. Any means, however, short of a direct rupture will doubtless be preferred.

On the other hand, the South, knowing it cannot itself acquire Mexico—the world would not permit such an extension of the area of Slavery—and desiring to keep it from the North, would gladly agree to its occupation by a friendly and despotic Power like France, rather than see its continuance as a free Republic, an asylum for fugitive slaves, and a sympathetic friend and possible ally of the North.

By the erection, therefore, of a new and independent Government, actually, though, perhaps, not openly, under the auspices of the French, in the interior of Mexico, while France shall continue to hold both coasts, which Government shall recognize the independence of the South, and enter into treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive with it, all the elements in this varied programme would be satisfied. Such recognition may not be long delayed, unless the rebellion is speedily crushed, or some barrier is interposed between the territory of the South and Mexico by the immediate occupation of the whole or the western half of Texas. The subject certainly deserves the serious and immediate attention of the Government.

The Rebel Currency.

A further issue of Treasury notes having, on the 19th inst., been authorized by the rebel Congress, as a means of carrying on the war and replenishing their exhausted exchequer, it may be of some interest to review the present condition of the Southern currency, and to compare it with that existing in the peaceful and prosperous year preceding the rebellion.

In 1860 the currency of the Southern States was in a very sound condition, and amounted to about $160,000,000, half of which consisted of bank notes and half of specie. After the fall of Fort Sumter gold began to disappear from circulation in the South, and the banks, yielding to the pressure for currency, increased their issues, which at present are estimated at over $100,000,000.

On the 9th March, 1861, the first issue of the Confederate Treasury notes was inaugurated by an act of the rebel Congress. The sum was small, amounting only to $2,021,100. One month later, on the 17th April, a further issue took place. It consisted of Interest Notes, of which $22,799,900 have been emitted. Apparently, however, from the coupons attached, or from some other cause, this batch of notes, being unfit for currency, were not very popular, nor were they absorbed with sufficient rapidity. Hence on the 16th May, another issue was made of ordinary Treasury notes, amounting to $17,347,955. Up to this time little or no depreciation seems to have taken place. But on the 19th August a much larger emission of notes was determined on, which at once deranged the currency, the amount sent forth being no less than $167,764,615. Besides these four issues of paper money, a quantity of one and two dollar Confederate notes was struck off, amounting to $846,000.

From these figures, we see that at the present time the aggregate amount of Confederate notes in circulation is $210,779,560, and the whole of the paper money in the South, inclusive of bank notes, reaches three hundred and ten million of dollars.

Thus the stream of the circulation in the rebel States is swollen to nearly double its normal dimensions, while it is depreciated to one-half of its nominal value by the sure action of that relentless law which governs all paper currency.

This law is one of the most important in the science of national finance. The honor of its discovery has, by some of our perhaps too partial countrymen, been claimed for JOHN ADAMS, who, eighty years ago, thus expounded it. The amount of ordinary commerce, "external" and internal, of a country may be computed at a fixed sum. A certain sum of money is necessary to circulate among the society in order to carry on their business. This precise sum is discoverable by calculation, and reducible to certainty. You may emit paper or any other currency for this purpose until you reach this rule and it will not depreciate. After you exceed this rule it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting forever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that was which was emitted within the rule. Had Mr. ADAMS foreseen the past fluctuations and actual position of the rebel currency, he could not more truly have described them. For we have first the issue of $100 of paper money for every $50 that are needed; and, secondly, as the inevitable consequence, the depreciation of this money till $100 of paper are only worth $50 of specie. It was in accordance with this same law that in Europe the paper money of England became depreciated 20 per cent. in 1812, 23 per cent. in 1813, and 25 per cent. in 1814, while in this country the 200 millions of Continental money, issued from 1775 to 1779, brought exactly $36,367,719 into the Treasury of our infant Republic.

In view of these facts, we can easily trace out the effects of the new issue of Treasury notes by the rebel authorities. Further depreciation is inevitable, with all its attendant disasters, disappointments, and wide-spread misery. It is as if, by a sickening and unheard-of refinement of Roman cruelty, a gladiator, worn to a skeleton by starvation, were to be bled to fainting, and then condemned to meet a foe with whom the full energy of his most robust strength was too weak to cope.

THE CONCLAVE OF GOVERNORS AT ALTOONA.—The meeting of certain Governors on one of the mountain tops of Pennsylvania has excited much attention, and provoked in some quarters the most violent condemnation. Charges of secret conspiracy to overthrow the National Government have been freely offered by the sensational Press; while the most moderate view of the Press at large has been that measures unpalatable to the Administration were there to be rolled into pellets and forced down its reluctant throat. There was no ground, however, for any such apprehensions. That the meeting was probably ill-advised, and in all respects unfortunate, can hardly be doubted. There was too striking a resemblance between it and similar gatherings of State Right Governors in the South just before the rebellion broke out; and, indeed, the substance as well as the form of the thing smacked unpleasantly of that violent Anti-National creed which has set this hapless people by the ears. It must also occur to the most casual thinker that one of the blessings of our Constitution is that it furnishes the President with authentic advisers in the shape of a Senate and House of Representatives, who could be called to the council board at once if the emergency required it, and whose regular annual meeting is at worst only a few weeks off. For these reasons, it might seem safe to omit, at this moment, any irregular and officious tenders of advice.

But, with these exceptions, the gathering of the Governors was not utterly unpardonable. They have done or resolved nothing revolutionary; and, if they had, they would simply have exceeded their commissions, thereby becoming responsible in no pleasant wise to their constituents, and approaching the National Executive with no popular weight to balance their individual opinions. It is Mr. ANDREWS, or SPRAGUE, or WASHBURNE who speaks; the Governor is no Governor out of his State, or beyond the warrant of his office, or without the support of the people who placed him in it. To discuss the action these gentlemen took, or proposed to take, is not the business of the moment. It is enough to know that the whole affair was absurd, imprudent and reprehensible, but that it is also quite harmless.

Harbor Defences—Ships Against Forts on Land.

While agitating the subject of national defences, let us not be blinded by so strong an admiration for our iron navy as to believe it a panacea for every evil. We shall fall into a fatal error when we trust to ships, gunboats, or floating batteries alone, for the defence of our harbors or seacoast. All writers on military art agree on one point, that a land battery is in every way superior to one that floats. While the latter has to contend with an uncontrollable element, affecting the use of its guns, the precision of their aim, and the safety of its men from numberless causes, the first can fire from a firm foundation with a certainty of aim, and with a protection to its men that cannot be rated at less than ten to one. We will pass by the wooden ships in our calculation, and enter only upon those of iron, and yet not fail to see that vulnerable points are presented upon everything that floats, no matter how carefully constructed, that utterly outnumber the weak points of the weakest of our old stone fortifications.

The growing belief in *Monitors* and gunboats for harbor defence may be somewhat abated, if we look a little into the history of the last half century, and examine the records where ships have been brought to bear against land batteries.

In 1794 the *Fortitude*, 74, and the *Juno*, 32, attacked the town of Martello, in Corsica, which was defended by one gun in barbette and a garrison of thirty men. After a fight of two and a half hours the ships were obliged to retire disabled. The tower was unharmed and its garrison without injury.

In 1797 NELSON, with eight vessels and 400 guns, attacked the wretched batteries of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, and was defeated with terrible loss, a single ball instantly sinking one of his ships and carrying down a hundred men.

In 1780 the French attacked an English work on the Island of Marcou with a force of 52 sail and 7,000 men. The garrison consisted of 250 men, defended by ten pieces, ranging from four to thirty-two pounds. The French were defeated with great loss, while the garrison had only one man killed and three wounded.

In 1801 an English fleet, carrying 502 guns, attacked the Spanish and French defences of Algesiras. Though the English had seventeen guns to every one of their opponents, yet they were defeated with immense slaughter.

In 1803 the English garrison at Port Royal Bay with 100 men and 15 guns, beat off a French attack of two seventy-fours, a frigate and a brig, assisted by a land force of two hundred men.

In 1806 the English, with 150 guns and 1300 men, attacked a French battery on Cape Licosa of two guns and garrisoned by twenty-five men. The loss of the English was thirty-seven men and one 80-gun ship, while the fort and battery were entirely uninjured.

In 1814, when the English advanced against Antwerp, they established a small battery of two guns at the Polder Dyke. A French 80-gun ship, attempting to dislodge them, anchored within six hundred yards. The result was, that after a combat of five hours, the ship withdrew disabled, with a loss of 41 men, among whom was her commander.

To come nearer home with like instances, we will cite the attack of Sir PETER PARKER upon Fort Moultrie, Charleston, in 1776, with a fleet of nine vessels, carrying 270 guns. Moultrie was armed with 26 guns, and garrisoned by about 450 regulars and militia. The result was the total defeat of the British, with a loss of 205 men, while the fort lost but 32.

In 1814, a British fleet of four vessels, with 92 guns, and a land force of 730 men, supported by a battery of two guns, attacked Fort Boyer, at the entrance to the bay of Mobile. The garrison consisted of 120 men, with 20 short carronades. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 85 men and one of their largest ships.

In 1814, a battery of one 4-pounder and one 18-pounder repulsed a British fleet of 124 guns, with a loss of 70 men, while the garrison lost only eight.

The attack on Baltimore in 1814 was conducted by 40 vessels, carrying 6,000 men, but was obliged to retire from Fort McHenry with great loss, after a bombardment of 25 hours.

In 1815 a British fleet ascended the Mississippi to reduce Fort St. Philip, a small work of twenty guns, but was obliged to retire with heavy loss after nine days' fighting.

In the war of 1812 there was but one instance of the reduction of a fort, which was that of Fort Washington by the fleet that ascended the Potomac to burn Washington City. This work was deserted by its garrison on the first British fire, and the commander was immediately dismissed the service for his cowardice.

The only victories that have ever been claimed for ships over forts are those of Copenhagen in 1801, Constantinople in 1807, Algiers in 1816, San Juan d'Ulloa in 1838, and St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; each of which if examined in detail will prove to be no victories. The first was an action against ships, the second a disgraceful retreat, the third was ended by negotiation at the moment the attacking party was exhausted and afraid to renew the contest, the fourth a surrender in consequence of the explosion of the magazine and the consequent terror of the garrison, and the loss of nineteen of their most effective guns. The fifth, that of St. Jean d'Acre was decided from the same cause more terribly expressed, the magazine having exploded with 6,000 casks of powder, destroying a space of 60,000 yards, and killing over a thousand of the garrison.

Having cited these instances to show that in the experience of the past stone walls have never given way to wooden walls, we can still give a broad margin to the advance of artillery, and admit that Parrott guns and Columbiads may do what long 32-pounders cannot, and yet have a balance in favor of the land battery armed the same as that which floats. The finished and projected works of New-York Harbor are intended for 1,000 guns. If this armament is of the right metal and properly served, no fleet which the world combined can produce, can withstand it long enough to do the City any serious damage. The idea of landing an attacking force anywhere upon our shores, is simply an absurdity; any harm that can be offered us by a hostile nation must be by destroying our shipping at sea, or by an attack upon our cities. In defending the first, our new-made iron navy will have work enough; for repelling the last, the fortifications of all our cities are thoroughly efficient if they have but the proper armament. It is to this end we must look for harbor defences—not to iron ships, gunboats, or floating batteries.

A CREDIT THAT IS MERELY INCREDIBLE.—The difficulty of solving American paradoxes must be more firmly impressed upon our foreign critics at each new arrival from this country. Of these anomalies, the most puzzling is the standing credit of the Government. Why has it not yielded to the financial strain of a year and a half? How is it possible the Treasury has only to invite the contributions of the people to get them in excess of its demands; and this, in the face of every political discouragement? The thing outrages all probability. And yet the next steamer will carry out word that the Government has only had to ask for the gold of the country, offering for it certificates of deposit and a trifling interest, to give new value to the metal, and cause a million dollars to seek Government custody in a single day. What Government of Europe at peace, and in the enjoyment of the broadest prosperity, has an equal hold upon the confidence of its subjects?

A POLICY AT LAST.—The President's proclamation, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases, excites quite as much disgust in the minds of the opponents of the Administration as did the Proclamation of Emancipation. The latter was pronounced objectionable because immediately impracticable, and as tending to provoke the augmented animosity of the South. The former is represented to be a return of the Administration to the policy of restricted speech and summary imprisonment, which excited so much popular discontent last Winter.

Both papers, however, are free from the defects complained of, while they possess others for which the entire country has been clamorous. The Government has lacked a determined policy. It has assumed no fixed relation to the Slavery difficulty. And whatever may be the view taken of the expediency of the emancipation measure at the present moment, it certainly has the merit of placing the Administration in an intelligible and entirely definite position before the country, so that the standing charge of indecision ceases to be applicable. So with the proclamation touching arrests. Heretofore they have been made without regard to any fixed principle. Sentiments and acts which were in one locality indulged with perfect impunity, in another involved a prompt consignment to Fort Lafayette. And while the bench generally declined to interpose the *habeas corpus* to discharge the prisoner, judges were found always ready to issue that great prerogative writ. It is not, therefore, to introduce a new system of espionage and arrest, that the recent declaration is issued; but to restrain and define and mitigate the operation of a system which is already in active use. With the present rescript before the public, the requirements of the public service will be better comprehended; the good citizen will know how distant danger is from the path of straightforward loyalty; and the bad citizen will be warned of the limit to which his evil-doing and saying may safely proceed. So far as these remarkable documents thus tend to define an administrative policy, they are therefore important and valuable. But are there not other sinuosities of that policy which equally need straightening?

Grand Floral Promenade Concert.

With great pleasure we call the attention of a generous public to the fact that to-night, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, will be given a grand floral promenade concert in behalf of the widows and orphans of the dead soldiers of the army of the Union. The Brooklyn Horticultural Society, under the efficient management of the President, Mr. J. W. DEGRAW, and the Secretary, Mr. C. E. MILLER, deserves the credit of the affair. They have, during the past few days, presented to the public the most magnificent display of flowers and fruit ever seen in that or any other American City, and, as a fitting close of a prosperous season, they propose this grand donation, through the hands of the Woman's Association, to the distressed widows and orphans.

DODWORTH's Band will furnish the music, and God's choicest flowers the fragrance. After the elder portion of the promenaders have retired, dancing will be in order for those trippingly inclined. We hope there will be a full house and a full treasury and full hearts, as the normal result of blessed charity.

The tickets are but fifty cents and can be bought at the door.

A Word for Capt. Hudson, of the Golden Gate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of yesterday, Sunday, Sept. 21, in a letter dated Manzanilla, Aug. 17, 1862, occurs the following:

"I returned last night from the wreck of the Golden Gate, having been absent four days. * * * For me there was nothing of disgust; but Capt. HUDSON, who went up with ten of his crew, some days ago for the same purpose, (to bury the dead,) came away without doing anything except to vomit up his tripes, such was the effect produced upon him and his men."

Your correspondent, "A. M.," who, it appears from the heading, is Mr. A. MORRELL, United States Consul at Manzanilla, then goes on to state that he, with only five men, collected and buried, in eight hours, twenty-six bodies. Now, anyone who knows anything of Capt. WM. H. HUDSON, or of the gallant father who brought him up, Com. WILLIAM L. HUDSON, must know that he is incapable of shrinking from any duty. This very Capt. HUDSON whom Mr. MORRELL represents as so very dainty, is the same that stood, when a mere middy, at the masthead of one of our war-vessels, in the Alvarado River, with the bullets of the Mexicans singing around him while they tried to pick him off, as he coolly pointed out to the gunners below the hiding-places of the enemy, masked by the chaparral and other bushes on the bank. The man who has never hesitated at the danger of making a dead body of himself would not be apt to be so squeamish as Mr. MORRELL attempts to make out. There must be a mistake somewhere, as we shall no doubt hear in good time.

J. W. M.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

The Trial of Gen. McKinstry.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Court-Martial appointed for the trial of Gen. MCKINSTRY assembled this morning. In the absence of Gen. HARNEY, who has been ordered to Washington, and who left for the east this morning, Gen. S. D. GRAHAM was elected acting President. The charges and specifications were called for, but the gentlemen having them in charge could not at once be found. After discussion of preliminary matters, the Court adjourned to meet on Friday.

Michigan Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

The Republican State Convention assembled in this city to-day, and nominated the present State officers for reelection, excepting the Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor and Attorney-General.

Parson BROWNLOW addressed the Convention.

The State Fair is being held, and promises to be more than usually successful. Parson BROWNLOW delivers the annual address to-morrow.

Indian Atrocities.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

An arrival from St. Cloud reports more murders by the Sioux in the town of Richmond on Monday, and the killing of two children. The inhabitants are flying to St. Cloud, leaving the town to the ravages of the Indians.

A message from Fort Abercrombie received at St. Cloud on the 21st, reports the fort safe. The Indians have abandoned the siege.

Forty or fifty Chippewa chiefs have offered their services to Gov. RAMSEY to-night, to fight the Sioux, but they were not accepted for the present.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—It will be seen, by an advertisement on the fifth page, that the Government-street Methodist Episcopal Church offers twenty dollars extra bounty for volunteers in the Ironsides Regiment.

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE WAR.

The Horace Vernet of our great civil war ought to appear, and as he is no doubt waiting upon the arrival of its Napoleon, we confess a nervous anxiety for his advent. Nay, we may as well go farther, and admit that we should be thankful, as things now stand, for smaller favors. We should gratefully accept a [illegible], and commission an Yvon to record his achievements. But whenever the decisive man shall come, and with him the "decisive hour," and the [illegible] shall follow after to perpetuate for our children the "great deliverance" of the land in all its terrible beauty, the task of this latter will be greatly simplified to his cunning hand by the efforts which the [illegible] photographic artist has made, and is making, to catch our armies "living another day," and, alas! to embalm our falling heroes as they fall. From the outset of the war Mr. BRADY has been in the field. His cameras have followed the cannon from the Potomac to the York, from the Chesapeake to the Alleghanies. Scarce has the camp of the volunteer been pitched by the more or less muddy waters of the Chickahominy ere the patriotic Polyphemus plants himself within range, flings away his green curtain, and opens his one-eyed battery upon the scene. Like the sunlight which he presses into his service and cures, this silent Asmodeus penetrates into every secret, unveils every mystery. He captures the fugitive contraband as he urges his slow oxen through the splash of the Rappahannock fords, and sends him down through all coming time to reveal the insensibility of the negro race to the compromises of the Constitution, and to the beneficent influences of patriarchal order. Just glance at the group! Not a white face among them—no Caucasian serpent seducing these wanderers from their Eden-home. They have equipped themselves—spoiling their masters, perchance, as the Egyptians were spoiled by their fugitive slaves of old—they have confiscated sundry rebel horses and wagons in advance of the acts of Congress, and they are making their way slowly northward—Yankeeward—freedomward. What instinct leads them do you think, and is there no "lesson for young statesmen" in this rude exodus without a Moses—unless, indeed, we assume with the popular chorus that the spirit of JOHN BROWN is "marching on" before these simple Israelites in ebony!

And as we are all of us, or should consider ourselves to be the youngest possible statesmen in the presence of the new and tremendous complications of our national position, what lessons may we not find in all these scenes! Look upon this picture—or upon this! A simple Virginian farm-house, with its low walls, its high and sloping roof. Under the tall, gaunt trees, which shade its rustic doorway, (for porch it has none,) stands a table, and around the table is gathered a group of country people—the natural Arcadians of the soil. There is nothing in the scene to suggest the throes of war—nothing to arrest the fancy or the eye. Turn to the title and what do you read: "Battle-field of Cedar Mountain. House in which Gen. CHARLES WINDER was killed." Over this common-place corner of the Old Dominion then, as over historic Yorktown, and Williamsburgh, and Richmond, the red light of battle has fallen. Never again shall the new glow depart from the scene.

Cedar Mountain is no more the Cedar Mountain that yesterday it was. How strange, how impalpable, and yet how real is this signet which history sets upon nature! The place where a great event has come to pass—the scene of a martyrdom—the birth-place of genius—the battle-field of nations—are looked upon by us all with another than the outward eye. The veriest clown who turns the sod at Marathon or Waterloo is vaguely transfigured by the atmosphere about him, though the past be all a blank to him, and the present a mere question of more or fewer turnips.

In the case of our American battle-fields, the debt we owe to the art which seizes their main features before decay, or (more formidable still) improvement's "effacing fingers" have begun to sweep their lineaments, is peculiarly heavy. So frail is our domestic architecture, and so uncertain the tenure of the picturesque even in the most deserted and lonely regions of the land, that five years might well suffice to obliterate all the leading accidental characteristics of any one of the scenes which our children will care to revisit, and desire to see, in imagination at least, as their fighting fathers saw them. Let us, then, heartily acknowledge our obligations to such an "abstract and brief chronicle of the times" as this which Mr. BRADY has been so earnestly and unobtrusively making up for us.

Scarce has the smoke cleared away from a well-fought field before his light artillery is brought into play. Here he fixes for us a deserted battery of the rebels with the ruins of its exploded gun, a subject now of curiosity and not of concern to the victorious National soldiers who stand about the wreck. Here he preserves the grim tremendous outlines of one of MCCLELLAN'S casemated batteries, ditched, and heaped, and charged with thunder for the benefit of JOHNSTON and his Confederate thousands, at Yorktown. Can you not pardon a little enthusiasm to the engineer who entrenches so well as this?

And here again, behold the point to which our fears and hopes have latest turned. Yes, this is Harper's Ferry—with all its glories of river and of mountain—with that grand curve of the broad yet fateful Potomac—and those haughty steeps of the Blue Ridge that will scarce stoop to give the royal river way—but withdraw in a kind of scornful acquiescence on either side as he advances. How rapidly at a glance you take in the difficulties of the position as well as its advantages, and learn to feel a wiser sympathy with the brave soldier who has just yielded up among these mountains, his life with his post. And that soldier himself—he also is here—a strong, weather-beaten veteran—standing like a pillar of stone among the pillars of stone which surround him—grey and firm. The sentinel of the Potomac—he died upon guard. Let this be his sufficient epitaph.

Once more let us repeat it—Mr. BRADY is rendering us all a real service, in divers ways, by this work of his, undertaken so courageously, and carried forward so resolutely. It is no holiday business this taking the likeness of "grim-visaged war"—and it is no mere gratification of idle curiosity which its results may afford us. We wish the artist all possible success in his task and commend his efforts anew to the admiration and the appreciation of the American public.

The Fight at Washington, N. C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would hesitate to occupy your attention, but I have just seen in your paper and the *Herald*, pretendedly correct statements of the recent affair at Washington, N. C.

According to the one in the TIMES, the navy gunboat *Louisiana* "rendered efficient service in shelling the rebels from a strong position;" by the *Herald's*, we learn that the *Louisiana* opened fire by order of Col. POTTER, and it is patronizingly added that she "did very well, indeed, and helped us materially."

But none of these accounts, Sir, give the *Louisiana* the credit that belongs to her—of having effectually beaten the rebels out of the place that they had fully penetrated, and of having shelled them for a long way on their retreat. That the *Louisiana alone*, saved the town of Washington, N. C. from recapture, and all our land forces there from death or imprisonment, seems to have been studiously ignored.

I rely upon your sense of justice in this case, to render unto Cæsar that which is due him.

U. S. N.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

COMPLAINTS OF THE VOLUNTEER SURGEONS.

Great complaint is made in regard to the conduct of many of the volunteer Surgeons, who recklessly amputate the limbs of the wounded, and leave them destitute of the care needed for their recovery. The object seems to be to secure practice for operating Surgeons. Many operations are performed without judgment, and in a totally unjustifiable manner, frequently hastening the death of the patient. The Surgeon-General intends to issue an order prohibiting amputation at the hip-joint on the battle-field—such operations invariably proving fatal, and being mostly abandoned by English and French Surgeons, as well as the best American.

THE VICINITY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The country for miles around the battle-field of Antietam is one vast hospital, every barn, stable and other building being filled with the wounded. The presence of Surgeon-General HAMMOND on the field of battle undoubtedly effected immense good, saving a large amount of life and preventing much suffering.

The different hospitals of this city contain over 12,000 patients.

THE FATE OF COL. MILES.

It is now stated, on what seems good authority, that Col. MILES was shot by his own men after the surrender, instead of being killed by a shell.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW-YORK.

The nomination of Gen. WADSWORTH for Governor of New-York, is received with great satisfaction by the unconditional Union men here.

GEN. PRINCE.

Gen. PRINCE, and other officers, recently captured from the late army of Maj.-Gen. POPE, have been released by the rebel Government and will arrive at Annapolis this evening.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Post-Office Department has received information from various sources that certain persons persistently divert postage stamps from their legitimate purpose by circulating them in packages, together with canceled stamps, as currency. Owing to this use of the stamps, the Department is embarrassed in the supply for mail purposes. The public, therefore are interested in discountenancing their circulation as currency.

In all cases of infraction of the law coming to the knowledge of the Post-office Department, the parties will be prosecuted, as it is a grave offence.

This, of course, has no connection with the specially designated stamp currency.

MORE LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Four Maryland refugees from Richmond arrived here yesterday, having left the latter place on Friday last. All of them are mechanics, and have been living in Richmond since the commencement of the rebellion.

They effected their escape from the rebel capital by procuring passes on the railroad from Richmond to Hanover Court-house, from which place they reached the Potomac by private conveyance, striking that stream at a point a short distance below Aquia Creek, where they were taken on board the gunboat *Teaser*, which brought them here.

They say that since the invasion of Maryland by the rebels, and the coolness with which they were received, Marylanders residing in Richmond are treated with contempt and scorn, the anticipation having been that the rebel army would be received as deliverers and friends, instead of being treated as enemies and aliens. The greatest disappointment existed throughout the entire South at the reception met with by LEE and JACKSON in Maryland.

The military authorities are forcing all Marylanders into the army. The privilege of leaving the State is not even offered.

The *Merrimac No. 2* is pronounced a humbug, and these refugees believe that from the first it has only been intended as a "scare." Our informants do not think the rebel Government ever had any intention of using the "machine" for any other purpose than a floating battery for the protection of the city. Its depth of water alone would prevent it getting down the river. It is plated with railroad iron, and pierced for 10 guns—four on each side, and one forward and one aft.

The greatest anxiety prevailed to hear from the army in Maryland, and fears were entertained, in consequence of the silence of the Government on the subject, that reverses had been sustained. All concur that the project of invading the Free States was a most desperate undertaking, but such is the confidence of the people in the military abilities of their commanders, (and especially JACKSON, who is regarded as the ablest soldier in the South,) that they see nothing but success in the future.

THE ASHBY'S GAP EXPEDITION.

On his return from the late expedition to Ashby's Gap, Col. PRICE paroled about 150 rebel wounded found at Middletown and Aldie, sent there from the Maryland battle-field with some thousand others—all very anxious to be paroled; but being under orders to return immediately, our force could not remain sufficiently long to do this. A wounded National Captain, belonging to the Twenty-second New-York, was found among them and brought to this city.

Every house on the road was a telegraph office; thus, in three hours after our force left, it was known in Aldie—30 miles distant—that artillery and cavalry were advancing, the rebels signaling with flags by day and lights by night, and hence the train of wagons had been removed before our force got there. All the prisoners expressed great anxiety for the speedy close of the war. One of the rebel wounded, who was in a dying condition, (a Captain in the Ninth Louisiana Regiment,) was the son of Mr. THOMAS CUMMINGS, of the Philadelphia Custom-house, who directed a letter to his mother. He was in Alexandria when the war broke out.

Col. PRICE is the commander of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, a regiment which has done good service in the war; and a squadron of which, under Lieut.-Col. BRINTON, made the brilliant reconnoissance described in the TIMES of last Saturday, and which resulted in the capture of a portion of the rebel Gen. EWELL'S body guard.

THE TROUBLE AT ALEXANDRIA.

The reports of trouble at Alexandria, between soldiers and negroes, arose from the conduct of some members of the Sixteenth Virginia Regiment, which is largely composed of deserters from the rebel army. As soon as the facts were ascertained, Gen. BANKS gave orders that the regiment should be transferred to some other place, and the troubles ceased.

CONDITION OF COL. BERDAN.

Surgeon CLYMER, whose duty it is to examine and report on wounded and sick officers, reports Col. BERDAN, of the Sharpshooters, as "now under medical treatment in this city for hemoptysis, consequent upon a contusion received on the 30th ultimo in the line of his duty," and further, "that this most valuable officer cannot rejoin, at present, his command without risk to his life, and is wholly unfit for any duty." The Colonel remained on duty after he was wounded, which greatly increased his present hemorrhage. Dr. CLYMER attends this case in person and Col. BERDAN, therefore, has the best medical advice and attendance.

THE HOSPITALS.

While there have been some complaints as to the treatment of soldiers in the hospitals here, and which was at once sought to be remedied by the Surgeon-General, the sanitary arrangements are in general excellent, and the attentions bestowed upon the sick and wounded of a character of the greatest possible good.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

Corp. M. FLOWER, Co. C, One Hundred and First New-York Vols., died to-day at the Douglas Hospital; residence, Hastings, N. Y. Sergt. G. J. WALDRON, Co. F, Seventeenth New-York Regiment, died to-day at the Finley Hospital.

AN AMBULANCE CORPS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has organized an ambulance corps for each division of the army, under command of a Captain, with a First Lieutenant for each division, a Second Lieutenant for each Brigade, and a Sergeant for each regiment, to have control of all ambulances and transport carts.

NOTABILITIES IN THE CITY.

Gov. EDWARD STANLY, of North Carolina; Hon. C. C. CHAFFEE, Gen. G. NEWLEY, and Ex-Gov. A. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, are in the city.

GOV. STANLY.

Gov. STANLY having transacted his official business will immediately return to North Carolina. It is understood that the relations between himself and the Government are entirely harmonious.

GEN. MILROY.

Brig.-Gen. MILROY has been assigned to a command in Western Virginia.

About 4,000 men altogether, wounded in the Maryland battles, have arrived here and gone into hospitals.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE TERRITORIES.

Some months ago, the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed circulars to various land offices, making inquiries as to the mineral wealth of their several sections of country, and requesting them to forward specimens. The responses show a greater extent and richness of gold and silver than has heretofore been even imagined, including Washington and Nevada Territories, and the Southern or Colorado region of California, the last named embracing between six and seven millions acres of land. In speaking of the mines of Gold Hill and Virginia City, (sixteen or eighteen miles from Carson City,) the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, says that the quartz there found contains both gold and silver in large quantities—the two metals being rarely found elsewhere in such abundance. Besides the facts regarding the astonishing mineral wealth of those regions, the replies afford much valuable information as to the vegetable productions and the natural resources generally for sustaining large populations.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating that the difficulties with the Chippewas in Minnesota have been adjusted, but he is fearful the troubles with the Sioux in the same State have only just commenced, and that they will be of long continuance.

LETTERS FOR THE NAVY.

Letters addressed to persons on board any vessel in the navy should be directed to the care of the Navy Department, whence they will be forwarded by the first mail to the squadron to which the vessel is attached; otherwise the letter, after remaining in the office where mailed for the time prescribed by law, is forwarded to the dead-letter office, and from there is sent to the Navy Department, thus causing great delay before it can reach the person addressed. Postmasters receiving letters directed to any naval vessel, without the post-office of the squadron added, should forward them immediately to the Navy Department, which, of course, is always advised of the station of each vessel.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Rear-Admiral DUPONT reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 18th, that on the 9th instant the U.S. bark *Brazilliero*, Acting Master M. V. GILLESPIE, commanding, captured the schooner *Defiance*, of Nassau, in Sabelo Sound, while attempting to run the blockade. Her cargo consisted of salt, kerosene oil, sarsaparilla bark, &c. She also had in her cargo about 90 boxes, containing cases of gin, which was placed in the spirit room of the *Brazilliero*. The crew of the *Defiance* will be sent North on the first opportunity. They are all said to be citizens of the rebel States, and engaged in the business of running the blockade. The captured vessel has been sent North in charge of Acting-master COOK, of the *Brazilliero*, with a prize crew.

TROUBLE IN THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Relief Association was held Wednesday evening. A lengthy report on hospital abuses was read and adopted, after which the meeting broke up in confusion. One of the members declared that he would pay liberally to keep the proceedings of the meeting out of the papers. It is most unfortunate that personal and professional jealousies should be allowed to destroy the influence of an enterprise so capable of conferring benefits on our wounded soldiers.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. A. N. MITCHELL has been ordered to the steamer *Pocahontas*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster JOHN G. L. STRONG, has been ordered to the mortar flotilla at Washington.

Acting Assistant Paymaster MERRITT has been ordered to the mortar flotilla at Baltimore.

Lieut.-Commander PIERCE CROSBY has been detached from the command of the *Pensola* and ordered to return home.

Lieut.-Commander WM. O. WEST has been detached from the receiving ship at New-York, and ordered to the temporary command of the *R. R. Cuyler*, and upon his arrival in the Western Gulf blockading squadron, to take command of the steamer *Hatteras*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer M. KENZIL, attached to the *Potomska*, has been dismissed.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer BARSLEY, has been detached from the *Philadelphia*, and ordered to the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron.

BOUNTY.

Widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers who are entitled to the $100 bounty granted by the act of July 22d, 1862, should know that in order to obtain it, they must make a written application for it to Hon. E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor of the Treasury.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

A Committee from the different banks of New-York City are here, for the purpose of consulting with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the liabilities of those institutions under the several sections of the tax law.

THE GOVERNORS.

Many of the Governors who met at Altoona are expected here to-morrow.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.—On and after the 26th inst. the guards at the bridges and ferries of the Potomac will be instructed to allow no wine or spirituous liquor to cross without a pass from the Provost Marshal of Washington to cover the stores. The Provost Marshal will grant such passes only on satisfactory evidence that the articles are for hospital stores, or the private property of an officer. All wines or liquors attempted to be taken across the bridges or ferries without such a pass, will be seized and turned over to the hospitals. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Captain A. D. C. Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, upon inquiry, that a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer, may, under his license, sell by the piece or original package to a customer; but if he sells by the piece or original package to those who sell again, he is liable as a wholesale dealer.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

Orders are rapidly coming in for Internal Revenue Stamps. Each order is regularly recorded and served in its turn. Orders for Proprietary stamps, and stamps for bank checks, are being filled without delay. Stamps for other purposes will be ready for distribution next week.

THE STORAGE OF COAL OIL.

The following regulations have been made in regard to bonded warehouses for the storage of coal oil. The owner or owners of any coal-oil distillery may erect, at his or their own expense, a warehouse of materials to be approved by the Collector of the District. Said warehouse, when approved by the Collector, is hereby declared a Bonded Warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing coal oil, and to be under the custody of the Collector or his Deputy, and the duty on the oil stored in such warehouses shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, as Vice-Consul of Saxony, at New-York, and C. F. ADAE, as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at Cincinnati.

BLANKETS FOR THE WOUNDED.

Two thousand blankets were sent to Frederick, to-day, for hospital uses.

ACCIDENT.—WM. MCMANUS, aged 3 years, son of PETER MCMANUS, residing at No. 3 Hamilton-avenue, Wednesday evening accidentally fell from the third story window to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured.

The Episcopal Convention.

THE COMMITTEES ELECTED—ACTION ON THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

A report of the morning proceedings of this body will be found on our second page. At the evening session the election of the following Committees were proceeded with:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Clergy—Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D.; Rev. John McVicar, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Wm. E. Eigenbrodt, D. D.

Laity—Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, Floyd Smith, Esq., Stephen P. Nash, Esq.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

Clergy—Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D.; Rev. Wm. Payne, D. D.

Laity—C. N. S. Rowland, Esq.; Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.; Stephen Cambreleng, Esq.; George C. Collins, Esq.; Edmund F. Young.

Rev. JOHN L. TUCKER, D. D., of Troy, on behalf of the majority of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed to report as to the supply of Episcopal services, and the proposed division of the Diocese, made a report adverse to the division of the Diocese at this time, and recommending the consignment of the whole subject to the control of the General Convention of the Church.

Rev. THOMAS H. PETERS, of St. Michael's Church, New-York, presented the minority report, which was replete with arguments, facts and statistics, to show that the Diocese is already too large, and entirely beyond the ability of any Bishop properly to superintend. The enumeration of the duties expected of the Bishop, and of the various Boards and Committees of which he is an *ex-officio* member, elicited a general laugh from the Convention, so utterly absurd was the idea that one man could perform such services. The Committee insisted that the Bishop should be made more an actual than a nominal head of the Church. To remedy these evils, the Committee proposed the division of this Diocese into five Convocations, the least of which would be larger than three-fifths of the Dioceses of the country, and larger than nineteen existing Dioceses. The Committee recommend that each of the Districts named should take steps to erect itself into a separate Diocese, and that the General Convention be requested to consider the plan of the establishment of Provincial Synods, so that the present Convention might be resolved into a Provincial Convention, in order to preserve the power of the Diocese in controlling State legislation.

The minority report was signed by Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS and Rev. WM. PAYNE, D. D., and was in accordance with the views of Dr. HAWKS.

The majority report was signed by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Rev. E. Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. John L. Tucker, D. D., Henry E. Pierrepont, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Wm. A. Davies, Esq., Orlando Meads, Esq., and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, M. D., and was in accordance with the views of Rev. Joseph H. Coit.

Mr. PETERS read for the information of the Convention a series of resolutions drawn with a view to prepare the way for the division of the Diocese into the convocations named, and the plan of Provincial Synods alluded to.

Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN, a member of the Committee, offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the Bishop could not perform the duties assigned him; that the time has arrived for a division of the Diocese, and that a Committee of five clergymen and four laymen be appointed, to divide the Diocese into three or more Dioceses and to report at a future Convention.

The question being on the report presented by Dr. TUCKER, Mr. PETERS proposed his plan as an amendment, and Mr. HOFFMAN proposed his as an amendment to the amendment.

A discussion on the propriety of deciding the question in the absence of the Bishop was participated in by Dr. HIGBEE, Hon. MURRAY HOFFMAN and Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG.

The Chair decided that the amendments of Messrs. PETERS and HOFFMAN were out of order as destructive of the original resolution.

Dr. VINTON appealed from the decision of the Chair, but subsequently withdrew it.

Dr. TAYLOR and Mr. S. B. RUGGLES opposed the decision of this question in the absence of the Bishop. The latter gentleman moved to postpone the consideration to the next Convention, calling attention to the fact that the consent of the Bishop was required to any division of the Diocese. Dr. VINTON thought it would be better to discuss the matter in the Bishop's absence than in his presence, because the Diocese could then act independently. Dr. TYNG, Dr. VINTON and Mr. RUGGLES further discussed the question. After an ineffectual attempt to procure an adjournment, the question was ordered, on the motion of Mr. RUGGLES, to postpone the consideration of the question until the next Diocesan Convention. On motion of Dr. TYNG, however, the Convention adjourned until Friday morning without taking the question.

The Case of Rev. Judson D. Benedict.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 25.

In the case of Rev. JUDSON D. BENEDICT, a second writ of *habeas corpus* was issued yesterday by Judge HALL, and served on United States Marshal CHASE. The Marshal declined to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court, and we learn that the prisoner was yesterday taken to Washington.

New-Jersey Congressional Nomination.

TRENTON, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The Republican Union Congressional Convention for the Second District of New-Jersey met to-day at Heightstown, in this county, and nominated WM. F. BROWN as their candidate. Hon. JOHN N. STRATTON, the present member, received the highest vote on the first ballot.

Railroad Collision.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 25.

The morning freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, and a troop train coming North, came in collision at Parkton Station. Both engines were smashed, and SHANNON HOBBS, of the Thirty-Second Ohio Regiment, killed. This Regiment was among those taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry and paroled, now *en route* for the Western border.

A passenger train to Baltimore came in collision with the wreck of the destroyed engines. No one was injured.

A number of rebel prisoners were brought in to-night and sent to Camp Curtin.

Disaster to the Schooner De Wolf.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Sept. 25.

The schooner *De Wolf*, from Lingan, C. B., for New-York, was run into on the 16th inst., and afterward succeeded in reaching Liverpool, N. S., where she is repairing.

A Case Dismissed.

ERIE, Thursday, Sept. 25—8:40 P. M.

The whole criminal proceeding against Senator LAURY were this day dismissed by the Court, after a fair hearing, the entire Bench concurring.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 838, is printed THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. In addition to containing the latest telegraphic news up to the moment of going to press, it contains full details of all that has transpired in Maryland to the latest possible dates, from the pens of our special correspondents. In it will also be found graphic and interesting letters from the other military departments, the latest news from Richmond, the latest dates from Europe, and interesting letters from our special correspondents in London and Paris. Also, a page of Editorials on the various topics of the day; a carefully prepared Commercial page, items of domestic and agricultural interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and other matters of general interest.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 448 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-st.—Ladies' Gaiters, with heels, at 12s. per pair; Slips and Ties, 6s. and 8s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, of all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Ruptures.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dawson's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Artificial Limbs.—CHARLES W. WELLS, manufacturer of the celebrated Anglesey Leg, the best yet invented. No. 710 Broadway, N. Y. Send for particulars.

FURNITURE—OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR workmanship, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices, for cash. In the stock will be found rosewood and walnut parlor suites, of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design, cannot be surpassed. Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTINA, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—BYRNE.—On Monday, Sept. 22, by Rev. Mr. Cummings, EDWARD BROWN BENJAMIN to EMMA BYRNE.

BROWN—WINANS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Lot Jones, WILLIAM H. BROWN to Miss SARAH WINANS, both of Yorkville.

BYRON—OLWELL.—At St. Francis Xavier Church, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, by Rev. Henry de Luynes, GEORGE G. BYRON to ANNA C. OLWELL, daughter of the late Matthew Olwell, both of New-York.

CLINTON—BURNHAM.—At St. Ann's Church, on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, DEWITT CLINTON to ELIZABETH STOCKWELL, eldest daughter of the late Michael Burnham, all of this City.

OSBORN—CLARK.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Y. Higbee, EDWARD M. OSBORN, Jr., to EMILY M., daughter of Chas. E. Clark, Esq., all of this City.

RAMAGE—HASSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1862, by Rev. Hugh H. Blair, ANDREW RAMAGE to JANE HASSON, both of this City.

Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

RIVARDE—GUILD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, PIERRE ACHILLE RIVARDE to Miss MARTHA A. GUILD, all of New-York City.

SMITH—TERHUNE.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Mr. Strong, E. BURNETT SMITH, U.S.A., and ANNIE E., daughter of Dr. Terhune, all of Passaic.

WILM-BERTS—AKIN.—On Thursday, Sept. 25, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. D. R. Brewer, of Yonkers, ADOLPH WILM-BERTS, of Hamburg, Germany, to CARRIE, daughter of the late Albro Akin, Esq., of Quaker Hill, Dutchess County.

WHITNEY—HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 25, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, FRED. A. WHITNEY and E. LOUISE HUNT, second daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq.

DIED.

BERRY.—In Madison, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, MARY EMMA, daughter of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 1 year and 9 months. Also, at the same place, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of William D. and Margaret E. Berry, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Chicago papers please copy.

BLACKBURN.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 22, GEORGE BLACKBURN, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 Halsey-st., Newark. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

BREWER.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 24, MARSHALL B. BREWER, late Lieutenant Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., aged 22 years.

BURR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, MARGARET BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 28 University-place, without further notice.

GUNN.—At Key West, Fla., of yellow fever, Sept. 6, A. Gunn, Company B, Ninetieth Regiment N. Y. S. V., aged 21 years, 17 days, eldest son of the late Dr. G. O. Gunn, and nephew of Dr. A. M. Gunn, Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

The funeral sermon will be preached on Sunday, Sept. 28, in the Old-st. Presbyterian Church, at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. E. Rankin. The friends of the family, and members of the Young Men's Christian Association, are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 25, of scarlet fever, JULIA EMMINA, daughter of Frederick and Hannah T. Harrington, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from No. 244 Washington-av., near Greene-av., Brooklyn.

HAYWARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, of a short and severe illness, ALMIRA LOUISA, daughter of John and Almira Hayward.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 209 Grand-st., on this day, (Friday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23, at 7 o'clock, Mr. JOHN IRELAND, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 631 Greenwich-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

JARDINE.—In Manchester, Eng., on Monday, May 12, 1862, HANNAH, wife of George Jardine, of this City.

Funeral service at St. Stephen's Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts., on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

LOCKHART.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, THOMAS LOCKHART, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 133 6th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 25, ANNIE, the beloved infant daughter of Jas. M. and Eleanor Mackenzie, aged 2 years, 1 month and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 27, from No. 468 8th-av., without further invitation.

"And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flower she most did love;
She knew she would find her flower again
In the fields of light above."

MIDDLEBROOK.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, of lung fever, MARY MIDDLEBROOK, aged 81 years and 7 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Oakley, No. 74 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PRINDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 24, ANN STILLMAN, wife of Edward E. Prindle, and daughter of the late Samuel Griffing.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 East 27th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. 24, after a lingering illness, EDGAR ROGERS, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 49 Devoe-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

ROBERT.—In Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of typhoid fever, CHRISTOPHER ROBERT, Esq., aged 50 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 455.—Sept. 25, 1862.

17, 7, 32, 68, 48, 60, 67, 57, 8, 55, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 456.—Sept. 25, 1862.

13, 45, 58, 72, 61, 68, 7, 51, 66, 49, 14, 40, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 403.—Sept. 25, 1862.

33, 48, 73, 59, 11, 12, 62, 53, 23, 27, 50.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 333.—Sept. 25, 1862.

21, 50, 36, 24, 22, 15, 52, 37, 44, 42, 28, 51, 58.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in great-est perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive deposits of United States GOLD COIN, for a period not less than thirty days, returnable after ten days' notice, together with interest at the rate of four (4) per centum per annum. JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS. One Dollar, Two Dollars, and Three Dollars a Set, At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-street.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS. NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

A SINGLE MEDICATED BATH OFTEN does more good than six months' treatment by other methods. Motives of delicacy forbid our publishing details of cures, but we refer patients personally to those who have been afflicted with like diseases. Diseases peculiar to women, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Skin Diseases are our specialty. No charge until the patient is cured. Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN, No. 68 East 17th-st., near Union-square, New-York.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.—THE attention of the public is solicited to the superior quality of HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its keeping quality, especially of that brewed during the most excessive hot weather, is guaranteed for any length of time. Orders sent to our brewery in Harlem will receive prompt attention. HAMMER & CO., 4th-av., 128th and 129th sts.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 366 and 368 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—THE ORDINATION of a candidate to the office of the Christian Ministry will take place in the St. John's Methodist Church, 53d-st., near 6th-av., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. NEWTON HESTON, of Brooklyn. Various other ministers will participate in the exercises.

ARMY INKSTAND.—SOMETHING NEW.—THE latest improved traveling pocket inkstand. The trade supplied by H. P. COCHRANE, Agent, 122 William-st.

MILITARY.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT. HEADQUARTERS, NO. 421 BROADWAY.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good moral character will be received as recruits. The organization is proceeding under the supervision of two Committees of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. ORPHAN TRAINING. Chairman of Army Committee.

"FILL UP THE OLD REGIMENTS." FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. (GARDE LAFAYETTE.) Now in Stoneman's (late Kearney's) Division, Heintzelman's Army Corps. Authority has been granted to raise Company A, of this distinguished regiment, to the regulation standard. State and United States bounty $75, and one month's pay in advance. Recruits apply to A. W. REYNOLDS, Captain Company A, late Captain in Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Offices No. 599 Broadway, (Lafayette Hall,) and No. [illegible] Centre-st. State bounty of $50 ceases after Sept. 30.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. V. VAN BUREN LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. VAN BUREN is in the City for a few days, to assist in filling up his regiment, which has been thinned in the terrible battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock and Sharpsburgh. Officers having companies, or parts of companies of picked men, can be given positions. Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 421 Broadway.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, CO. E. The draft will be made in a few days. Now is the time for men of good character and correct habits to join a Company in which they will find desirable comrades in camp and field. Young men! God and your country expect you to do your duty. Recruiting offices at No. 340 6th-av., one door west of Broadway, and No. 421 Broadway. DAVID D. PERRY, Captain. EDWARD ABBOTT, First Lieutenant. EDWARD KILPATRICK, Second Lieutenant.

FIFTY-NINTH N. Y. S. VOLUNTEERS. Colonel WM. TURNER TIDBALL; Recruiting Officer, J. SCUDDER.—Office, No. 168 Fulton-st. Bounties—State, $50; City, $50; Government, $100; of which, cash, $25. Extra, $10. No regiment has won for itself a more glorious name. Its flag riddled, not captured. Those who wish to enlist should at once apply at No. 168 Fulton-st. Last chance for the State Bounty, Tuesday, 30th, the last day.

WAR MEETING. A war meeting in behalf of Company A, "Ironsides" Regiment, will be held in the M. E. Church, 30th-st., near 8th-av., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Rev. J. P. WAKELY, Hon. ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, Maj. BARNES, of the "Ironsides," and others, will address the meeting. B. F. MANIERRE, Chairman Committee. The headquarters of Company A is at No. 421 Broadway.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.—GOV. MORGAN having empowered Gen. D. E. SICKLES with authority to receive for his Brigade, companies or portions of companies throughout the State, the undersigned therefore informs all officers recruiting companies who are willing to join the Excelsior Brigade, to renew their applications, stating the number of men enrolled and further expected. All State, City and Private Bounties paid to recruits immediately on being mustered in. COL. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, Recruiting Officer, Excelsior Brigade. Headquarters, City Hall Park. O. H. HART, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A WAR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN the Chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, 22d-st., near 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 7½ o'clock, on behalf of the Ironsides Regiment. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Crooks, Rev. M. B. Ridgeway, H. E. Forrester, Esq., S. T. Hoyt, and others.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—COMPANY E. Rev. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain, will receive a few more recruits. Young men of good character, and who value good companions, only wanted. Come immediately, as our company is filling up. Call at our headquarters, No. 421 Broadway, and hand in your names.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF TOMPKINS Lodge No. 8, I. O. of O. F., Sept. 23, 1862, it was unanimously agreed to give to any of its members who would enlist for the war, an extra bounty of fifty dollars, also his quarterly dues be remitted, and his family, if any, be entitled to draw two dollars per week from the funds of the Lodge. JOHN R. BRAWLEY, Sec'y.

$20 EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE GREENE-ST. M. E. Church will pay $20 extra bounty to each of ten men who shall enlist in the Ironsides Regiment. Application may be made to W. J. CLEMENT, No. [illegible] Canal-st., O. D. MCCLAIN, No. [illegible] Spring-st. W. H. HALL, No. 212 Greenwich-st.

INSURANCE AND THE WAR.—THE UNDERSIGNED, on the payment of one hundred dollars by any person liable to the impending drafts are prepared to pay any one who may be called upon to enter the service the sum of three hundred dollars. This will enable all, for a moderate amount, to secure a handsome bounty for their families while absent in the defence of the Union; also a means of compensating the families of those who may serve in the place of persons drafted. L. BALLARD & CO., Merchants and Bankers' Agency, No. 300 BROADWAY, corner Reade-st.

WE HAVE THE OFFICIAL APPROVAL OF THE AUTHORITIES. The draft in this State will take place Oct. 10, by order of Gov. Morgan. The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, by frequent inquiries, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show all their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—HEAD, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO M. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.
Signed—BOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—MCCREDY & ARMOUR.

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PUBLIC SALE OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ELLA WARLEY. By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the FOOT OF UNION STORES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. THE STEAMER ELLA WARLEY, built at Baltimore in 1848; gross tonnage, 1,051; length, 212 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 21 feet. EDWARD H. OWEN, HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

$100,000 WORTH OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE AT COST. JOHN MEEKS & SON, Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st., Northwest corner of Broadway, Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years. Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

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TO LET.

O[illegible]ING—Fronting [illegible] for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-rooms and furnace; the present occupants, gentleman and wife, would remain and board if agreeable. Inquire at No. [illegible]; possession 1st Oct.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TENTH-ST., [illegible] $50 per month; Also, house on Park-av., Murray Hill, to let, not furnished. Apply to JOHN C. [illegible], No. [illegible] 5th-av.

TO LET—SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES AT LOW rents—from $200 to $500 per year. Also, storage stores and basements in the [illegible] part of [illegible]. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 32 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent for six months or longer, wanted by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE ROOM, WELL lighted, with or without steam power; rent very low. Inquire on the premises, Nos. 151, 153 and 155 Cherry-st.

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BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—About half an hour's ride from the City by rail—a [illegible] railway and steamboat communications daily. Three acres, beautifully situated and laid out; large and elegant double house, replete with every convenience; six massive columns in front; gas lights in street and house, carriage-house, etc. Will be sold for half its value, part on credit, or exchanged for City or Brooklyn property. Also, horses, carriages, and furniture can be had if desired. This is a rare opportunity to unite health, convenience, and freedom from taxation. Apply to or address C. H. STEWART, Esq., No. 5 New-st.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William [illegible], situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double two-story frame house, barn and other outbuildings. Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of [illegible], No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO rent at Greenwich, Conn., near depot; handsomely furnished throughout; grounds beautifully ornamented; splendid water and landscape view; horses, carriages, fine cow, poultry, &c., with vegetables of all kinds, will be rented low to a responsible, careful tenant, for eight months. Possession immediately. Apply at No. [illegible] West 21st-st., from 9 to 10, and 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO RENT.—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARDING-house, which always fills during the season, together with the farm, beautifully situated on the banks of the Shrewsbury River; good bathing, fishing and gunning, and plenty of shady rambles and rustic arbors on the premises. Apply at No. 293 Washington-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, FINELY situated on the Shell Road, near the village of Newtown, L. I., consisting of 14 acres of first-rate land, with a good house thereon, containing 9 rooms, with kitchen in the rear. For full particulars, apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,[illegible] 6th-av.

A HOUSE WANTED AT HARLEM, ASTORIA, FLATBUSH OR MORRISANIA.—A neat house with about an acre of ground, with fruit, vegetable garden, &c.; prefer to lease with privilege of purchasing. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. [illegible] William-st.

WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE CITY, (New-Jersey preferred,) a small house, with five or ten acres of improved land attached; terms must be easy. Address, with full particulars as to location, house, price, &c., A. Y. DAY, Station E, New-York City.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHKILL Landing, for the Winter, or longer if desired. Apply to [illegible] A. RUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class, well-furnished house wanted, for six months, for a responsible tenant—small family—near 5th-av. Also, an extra-sized house, unfurnished. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WELL furnished and perfectly located; the rent must be very moderate. Address, with particulars, [illegible] this advertisement,) Box No. 21 New-[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood in this City, a small house, in complete repair, with all the modern improvements; rent not over [illegible]; references unexceptionable. Address C. H. WARD, Box No. 169, Times Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER —locality first-class—for a gent and wife. Situation between 3d and 7th avs. Reference unquestionable. Agents need not reply. Address, stating locality and rent, MERCHANT, Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 20th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E. Esopus, N. Y.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A GENTEEL house wanted to rent, west of Broadway, between 14th and 23d sts. Address P., Box No. 3,464 Post-office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN A LAWYER'S office, with access to a good law library. Address LAW STUDENT, Box No. 121 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, beautifully located, Nos. 8 and 10 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., finished in the best style, with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or of LOPES & DAVIS, foot of 38th-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THE first-class four story brown stone house No. 60 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College lawn; superior in every respect; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, of J. C. BARBS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A handsome brown-stone four-story house, with the furniture, piano, &c., all complete, in 34th-st., near 4th-av. Price, $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated [illegible] of a mile from the railroad depot, where [illegible] trains daily for New-York [illegible] hour; commutation, $65 yearly. The mansion house is 50 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; kitchen, wash-house, [illegible] adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains [illegible] acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes, in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the dépôt.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best instruments made, and wherever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now acknowledged the best Pianos manufactured. A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument. Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $100 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $160 to $300. F. H. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

$165.—FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO—worth $300—7-octave, carved mouldings, overstrung, and all modern improvements, very little used, like new. Apply at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., near 9th av.

OLD VIOLINS.—FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, two old violins, made in 1700 and [illegible]. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are of the first families in Brooklyn, and are most desirable help. Also, for some very neat and efficient waitresses, housemaids and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman, in a private family; she understands all kinds of cooking, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; can make all kinds of desserts; a large family preferred; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 370 2d-av., near 22d-st. Ask [illegible], front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY, NEAT Scotchwoman, who understands cooking in a private family, a situation as cook or regular laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; wages $8. Also, a situation for a seamstress and parlor maid; quick at the needle; City reference; wages $7. Call at No. [illegible] East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, (basement.)

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a first-class private family, or in a private boarding-house; good City reference, if required. Can be seen until suited, at No. 291½ West Washington-place, front room, second floor.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a smart, industrious girl as cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and thorough plain cook, a respectful, obliging and trusty servant, neat and economical and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 East 14th-st., on the 2d story.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would take the position of laundress; is fully competent to take either situation; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 119½ 20th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 166 southeast corner 23d-st. and 2d-av. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who will do washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 183 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as a good thorough cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 107 East 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 150 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook; understands pastry, and makes good bread; is an excellent washer and ironer; has lived two and three years with her former employers, where she can be recommended. Call at No. 67 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good pastry cook; good reference furnished. Call, for two days, at No. 123 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, IN a small private family, by a middle-aged woman, who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation in an eating-house or restaurant; is a good plain cook; will find her own lodgings, and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 64 Downing-st., near Varick, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 18 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would be willing to go as laundress. Call at No. 142 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do up-stairs work or waiting. Apply at No. 487 3th-av., corner of 40th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the most satisfactory City reference. She can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 45 West 20th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent woman, as above. Can be seen at her present employer's, 211 5th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes a situation as good plain cook in a small family; would assist in the washing and ironing; is neat in her kitchen; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A most respectable young girl wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 East 28th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; has no objection to chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 10th-av., between 8th and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 335 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO procure a situation as nurse; perfectly understands the care of children, or chamberwork and sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 21th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear building, first floor, between 16th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or is willing to take care of two grown children; is a neat sewer and has the best of City references. Call at No. 11 Bank-st., from 10 till 4.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Call, for one week, at No. 69 West 11th-st., front house, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and can do plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 46 West 10th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by an American girl, a situation as above; is very fond of children; will be found kind and obliging, is an excellent sewer. Can be seen or address at her present employer. No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation to take care of children, and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 36 West [illegible]-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is a good seamstress; can embroider well; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A BABY TO wet nurse at her own house, by a respectable woman who has lost her own baby a few days ago; good City references. Apply at No. 213 East 19th-st., for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young married woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 5 Minetta-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHILD'S MAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and children's maid; is quick at the needle, does all styles of family sewing; willing and obliging; makes shirts, all styles of children's clothes; wages, $7. Call at No. 136 East [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut, fit and finish children's and ladies' dresses, and would assist in light chamberwork; her references will be found of the highest class in the City. Can be seen in the fancy-store, No. 186 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as seamstress, or as seamstress and chambermaid; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at No. 1,166 Broadway, between 26th and 28th sts., in the corset-store.

AS FRENCH LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable French girl, with City references, who can cut and fit, make dresses, and understands hair-dressing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place; none but respectable families need apply. Call at No. 138 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a gentleman's house to take charge of during the absence of the family to Europe; has the best of City reference. Call for one week at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business; first class reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years, in this City. Call at No. 218 3d-av., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, with the best of City reference from her last place, wants a situation as above, where she will be likely to find a steady home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 65 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 East 12th-st. The advertiser is a Protestant.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 153 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 90 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days, at No. 250 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or regular waitress; has the best of City references. Inquire for two days at No. 21 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to mind children. Call for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE colored girl wants a situation as chambermaid; can give good City reference from her last place. Call, for three days, at No. 228 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the stove or confectionery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very neat and respectable girl wishes a situation as above; is a thorough waitress, and will be found a faithful and obliging servant; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Good City references. Call at No. 156 8th-av., bet. 18th and 19th-sts. Can be seen four days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 388 8th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, with good city reference. Apply at 36 East 18th-st., four doors from Broadway, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid in a private family, to get up ladies' muslins, and to do fluting; references from first-class families. Apply for two days at No. 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a competent woman, as first-class laundress; she understands her business in all its branches; also, fluting and muslins; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 145 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS, to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A POsition as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or shipping clerk, by a young man, thoroughly competent and well recommended. Address A. B., Box No. 117 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted, by a thorough, practical man, as farmer and gardener; has lived in some of the best places; understands forcing fruits of all kinds, flowers and vegetables; also, hot and cold graperies, and the laying out and planting of new grounds, and is a first-class farmer; a single man. Address J. K. C., at Mr. Fitzpatrick's, florist, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., or Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st.

AS FARMER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and coachman, by a steady, active man, having eighteen years' experience as foreman; understands his business in all its branches; a good plowman, seedsman and stacker; also understands the management of horses and dairy stock, and is a Protestant, with no incumbrance; can produce most excellent testimonials, having five years' reference from his last employer. Address W. P., Box No. 215 Times Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a young man who understands the care and management of a greenhouse, vegetables, &c., and would make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 768 Broadway, in the coach manufactory, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; has lived two years in his last place, with the best of personal reference; any gentleman requiring such, may address a note to I. J., Box No. 200 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; is a good milker. The best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address A. B., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISHMAN wants a situation in the country as coachman, &c.; can also do gardening, milking, &c. if required; nine years' references of ability and good character given, if required. Call on or address S. T., 8 City Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman, who perfectly understands the care of horses. He will be found a careful and steady driver; has the best references. Address W. H., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the business well; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself useful if required; has good City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or coachman and gardener. Address F. M., Box No. 206 Times office. Good reference.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A VERY RESPECTABLE and trustworthy young man wishes a situation to be generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands gardening, care of horses, driving, &c.; is a valuable servant, and furnishes the highest testimonials for character and industry. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A SITUATION WANTED by man and wife; the man as coachman, and his wife as cook or laundress—with two years' reference from their last employer, who can be seen personally. Any gentleman requiring such may address a note to A. R., Box No. 219, Times Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good woman to act as cook, washer and ironer in a small family on Staten Island; best of City references required. Apply to-day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 86 West-st., up stairs.

A COOK—A BOY.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as plain cook and to wash and iron, with good City references. Apply after 11 o'clock A. M. Also, a stout boy to go errands and be generally useful. N. CLARK, No. 838 Broadway, cor. 13th-st.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE family, a coachman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give good recommendations. Apply to T. S. YOUNG, No. 136 Chambers-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, IN a private family, a good plain cook and laundress; wages $8 a month. Apply, with references, at No. 103 East 36th-st.

AN OPERATOR ON SINGER'S MACHINE.—To a good operator, steady work will be given. Machines run by steam-power. Apply at No. 14 Cedar-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A CHRONOMETER-MAKER.—To one thoroughly competent and of experience a permanent situation is offered. Address NEW WORLD, Box No. 136 Times Office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

CLOAK SALESMEN WANTED.—NONE but those who are experienced and well acquainted with the business need apply. GEO. A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, after 5 P. M.

INDIA-RUBBER HANDS WANTED.—ONE foreman and girls accustomed to work on India-rubber coatings, to make blankets for the army, at No. 131 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER; SALary liberal; 2 conductors; 3 porters for stores. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WAITER WANTED.—A SOBER, HONEST man who understands his business. Apply at No. 1 East 17th-st., between 1 and 2 P. M.

HANDS WANTED—TO SEW CARPET AND black bags. Apply at No. 14 Cedar-st., up stairs, between 9 and 11 A. M.

2,000 HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE MILitary clothing. The best prices paid. BERNHEIMER BROS., No. 31 Pearl-st.

TEACHERS.

FAMES SCHOOL INSTITUTE, 596 B'DWAY.—Teachers wanted: Gentleman and wife for select school, at reasonable salary; lady for parochial school near New-York; two ladies for piano and singing; French lady for piano and drawing; several French and German ladies for schools and families; Episcopalian gentleman for classics, at liberal salary; several gentlemen for Maryland schools, at moderate salaries; lady for French and music, near the City; lady for music, French and Latin, for family on the Hudson; Episcopalian gentleman for select school near the City. Personal applications desired.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 143 Times Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—A STUDENT, LATE FROM a first-class New-England University, prepared to teach the ancient or modern languages, and the higher English branches, desires employment as private tutor; excellent references given; work more important than salary. Address J. M. K., Box No. 101 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEment as daily governess by a lady thoroughly competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education; she has had the advantage of residing some years in Europe; City references to families where she has taught. Apply to, or address, TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had experience in teaching English, French and music, desires a situation as visiting or resident governess, in a family or school. Terms moderate, and satisfactory references given. Address EOMC, Box No. 232 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to teach the English branches and rudiments of French. She is willing to go a short distance in the country. Address C., Box No. 114 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as visiting governess, or teacher in a school, by one who has had some years' experience in teaching advanced pupils. A letter addressed to Miss PRATT, No. 41 West 25th-st., will meet with prompt attention.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 64 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms may be obtained by applying at No. 42 West Nineteenth-street. No children taken. References given and required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS POSSESSing superior accommodations to let, with board, at the first-class house No. 48 West 1[illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. [illegible] West 2[illegible]-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a handsomely furnished back parlor in a small family, where all the comforts of home can be had. Apply at No. 55 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARD.—WANTED ON MURRAY HILL BEtween 34th and 40th sts., Madison and 5th avs., from October to June, by a gentleman, wife and girl (5 years old.) A private family having room to spare and wish to reduce their expenses, a good opportunity. I want second story front and back room. Will pay $[illegible] a week. Address G. K. Box 413 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—FIVE FAMILIES, CONsisting of twelve adults, a child of six years, and small girl as nurse, wish to obtain pleasant accommodations together; two large and four small rooms will be required; location, west of Broadway and below [illegible]; terms moderate and references exchanged. Address, for three days, P. VANDEVENTER, Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—A hall room, also a handsomely furnished second-story front room. House and table strictly first-class. Terms reasonable; references required. Location within five minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 59 State-st., Brooklyn, opposite Garden-st.

BOARD WANTED UNTIL SPRING—FOR two ladies and servant; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,367 Post-office.

A PARTY OF FOUR (TWO BROTHERS AND their wives) desire a plain, comfortable, congenial home, for the Winter, in a Christian family, above 40th-st., between 5th and 9th avs.; or might hire suitable furnished apartments in a private house. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, CLERGYMAN, care of Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE a room, with partial board, in a private family, where he could feel at home and have genteel and agreeable society; location between 4th and 6th avs., 11th and 34th sts. Address SENECA, Madison-square Post-office, with price and full particulars. References unexceptionable.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $10 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 Times Office.

AT NO. 1[illegible]6 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET.—A LADY, HAVING LARGE AND well-furnished rooms, in a modern house, desirably located, would rent two or more to gentlemen, without board. Responsible parties requiring such accommodations will receive an answer by addressing B. J., Box No. 134 Times Office, stating name and reference.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—Now vacant, very desirable rooms in a large family mansion, beautifully situated on the hill, only three minutes' walk from New-Brighton Ferry. Extensive grounds and excellent stabling. Also, to let, a furnished cottage with stable. For terms, &c., address E. T. R., Post-office, New-Brighton, S. I.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Murray Hill, will let the second floor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Address L. M., Box No. 116 Times Office.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, (IN A PRIVATE family,) a furnished room on second floor, No. 44 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms, overlooking the square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, with private table only, at No. 140 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References exchanged.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

PARENTS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN, officers in the army, or parties going abroad, who desire to provide a comfortable home for their children, where they will receive the care and attention of a competent and respectable lady, and have an opportunity of attending schools in this City, may learn further particulars by addressing CARROLL, Box No. 186 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FALL AND WINTER, AT the Birdsall House, Cornwall, within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; situate on the high ground at the foot of Newburgh Bay; commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson and surrounding mountains; rooms large and airy, and every convenience and comfort. Horses and carriages on hand at all hours. Address Birdsall House, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. Reference—R. Bussell, Esq., office No. 5 Spring-st.; J. F. Malcolm, Esq., office No. 9 Chambers-st.; Charles Judd, Esq., office No. 107 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Prof. BATCHELOR will read parts of his work on "France in 1793, and the United States in 1862." All friends of education are invited to attend. By order.
ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, IN 41ST-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., a small black and white DOG. A lady, with a gentleman, was seen to take up the dog and enter a 5th-av. stage. $5 reward will be paid for its return to No. 216 Madison-av., corner of 41st-st.

$5 REWARD.—KING CHARLES DOG LOST, on the corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., (leather strap around his neck,) on SUNDAY MORNING. The above reward will be paid by leaving said dog at 17 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FAST-SAILING SLOOP-rigged yacht PAULINE, about 17 tons burden; is well found in sails, rigging, &c.; now lying in Gowanus Bay, and can be seen at any time by application to WM. PETERS, at his dock, Gowanus, and will be sold at a bargain, in order to close the estate of her late owner.
G. M. CHARDAVOYNE, Administrator.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID SCHOONer-yacht of 160 tons, in complete order and well furnished, will be sold for cash or exchanged for good real estate. Apply to J. M. MARTIN, No. 31 William-st.

WANTED—SOAP FRAMES AND OTHER ARTIcles used by soap-makers. Parties having any of the above articles for sale, will find a cash customer by stating full particulars and applying to E. M. HARRISON & CO., No. 297 Washington-st.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington. ROMEO & BROWN, No. 3 Park-place.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE [illegible], Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] to West [illegible]-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 8 years of age [illegible] 16. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

NO. 15 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars can be obtained at the house.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter B. Hoe, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Stephen P. Russel, Esq., Dr. G. W. B. Woodhull, [illegible], M. D., of Astoria, Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MR. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Nott,
J. Lindsly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Gandell,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Handy,	J. C. Tucker.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 263 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 54 WEST 11th-STREET, Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.

Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Scars & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS DEAN

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Miss DEAN will be in town after Sept. 3. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.

M. N. WISEWELL, Principal.—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 36 Park-place, New-York.

MISS JAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 22, at No. 54 West 36th-st., where prospectus with full particulars, may be obtained.

REFERENCES.

D. D. Field, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Cummings, New-York.
Benjamin H. Field, Esq., New-York.
Edward [illegible], Esq., New-York.
J. W. Gerard, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Hawkes, New-York.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Elisa Farnsworth, Detroit.
Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan.
Hon. Robert McClelland, Detroit.
Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough.
Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse.
Pierce M. Irving, Esq., Irvington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. [illegible] 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be re-examined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTS, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 82 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West 38th-st. Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. All letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF informs her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 54 7th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice. For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. [illegible]; Sage's No. 538 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 894 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE GIVEN to the education of a few private pupils in the family of a clergyman and professional teacher. For circulars and information inquire of WEEKS & DeFOREST, No. 58 Wall-st., or address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 270 and 272 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 40 West 36th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. E. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has resumed his instruction in singing. Letters may be addressed to him at Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or to his residence, 126 Amity-st.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS COOPER'S SCHOOL, AT NO. 62 East 2[illegible]-st., is now open. Pupils are instructed in the English studies, French language and music.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. S. WINANT, Principal.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. R. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 2[illegible]th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 22 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 15, at No. 19 East 29th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on [illegible]. [illegible] to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D.; Prof. Charles Anthon, LL. D., Columbia College; Russell Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, [illegible], George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. [illegible], Eugene Ducah, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. [illegible] after Sept. 1.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 5 and 8 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 26th-st., Between Madison and 4th av.

French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector.

Is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. As new classes are now forming, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, &c., the present is a most favorable time for entrance.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 230 Madison-av., between 38th and 40th sts., Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 12 West 15th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 67 West 2[illegible]-st.

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 8, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. No. 63 West 2[illegible]th-st. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,

for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen [illegible]DAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. E. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MISSES KOHR AND MRS. TUFTS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 72 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK. No. 18 West 3[illegible]th-st., near Broadway. Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S Boarding and Day School, No. 36 East 18th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Fourth Annual Session. Free Evening Classes in Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mechanical Science, Drawing and Music.

Free School of Art for Females by day.

Free Reading-room for both sexes open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Free Picture Gallery open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Trustees announce that applications for admission to the free night classes, and to the Female Day School of Art, may be made daily to the Clerk, at the office of the Cooper Union Building. For the convenience of those who cannot apply in the day, the Clerk will attend at the office on the evenings of Sept. 2[illegible], 2[illegible], 27 and 30, and Oct. 1, 2 and 3, from 7½ to 9 P. M.

Applicants for admission to the night classes must be able to read, write and cypher with facility, present a certificate of good moral character, and be not less than [illegible] years of age.

In case all the applicants cannot be admitted, the preference under the trust deed must be given to those who are engaged in manual labor.

The term will begin on the 1st day of October, when the pupils in the Female School of Art will attend at 9 A. M. To this school, which will remain under the direction of Mrs. Henry M. Field, both free and pay pupils will be admitted as heretofore. But as the school is now so large that the Trustees are not able to admit all who apply, it is expected that none will apply for admission to the industrial or Free Class, who are able to enter the [illegible] class. The Trustees, however, in order to carry out the design of the founder, will limit the number of paying pupils to one-half the number of free scholars.

The pupils in Mathematics will attend for organization on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, at 7½ P. M.; in Drawing, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8; in Chemistry, on Thursday evening, Oct. 9; in Natural Philosophy, on Friday evening, Oct. 10; in Music, on Saturday evening, Oct. 11, and in Mechanical Philosophy, on Monday evening, Oct. 13. For admission to this last class, a knowledge of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, are indispensable.

The term will last from six to eight months, and will be closed with the usual examinations and celebrations.

The Trustees cordially invite the public to avail themselves of the great facilities afforded by the Reading-room, which is supplied with all the leading foreign and domestic papers and magazines, and offered freely to the public on the sole condition of good behavior, no ticket of admission ever being required.

By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

A CARD.—A FOREIGN YOUNG GENTLEMAN of polished manners and liberal education, speaking fluently the French, English, Italian, and Spanish languages, desires to find some congenial occupation during the Winter and Spring months, till May, when he intends leaving for Europe. He would give private lessons in the above languages, or instruct a class of young ladies in some of the academies of New-York. Apply, for a month, to Monsieur de GLOZONE, care of Mr. Robert Harlow, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Reference—Monsieur Elie Charlier, East 24th-st., N. Y. None but persons of the highest respectability need apply.

MADAME THIBAULT, OF No. 18 WASHINGTON-PLACE, having removed to No. 8 West 36th-st., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies, on Monday, Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and [illegible]—entrance No. [illegible] Broadway. Classes as the [illegible].

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., is now open. A limited number of [illegible] will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES [illegible] BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. [illegible], between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 23d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS S. H. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly E. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 30th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West [illegible]-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1[illegible] Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. [illegible] Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. [illegible] West 1[illegible]th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fifth annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND [illegible] East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars can be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 1.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children.

Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 50 West 14th-st., opens SATURDAY, Oct. 11. Circulars for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ENGLISH ENFIELD RIFLES, and Springfield pattern rifles. Apply to J. W. WARDWELL, No. 10 Chambers-st.

RIFLES.—SUPERIOR NO. 1 ENFIELD RIFLES for sale, in bond, in New-York, now to arrive regularly. Address P. O. Box No. [illegible], New-York.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (90th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Nervous and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen Nightly, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of both male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their [illegible]; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Author, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and suitable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 69 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 150th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 115, 134, 135, and 206 to 209. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st. (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that evil and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst case. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 3 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. [illegible] & CO.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st. Room No. 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole skill of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and what they and their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DR. PHILLIPS, DENTIST, (TWENTY-FIVE years,) inserts artificial teeth, in every style; fills with gold, artificial bone, or with a new preparation of his own, which is tasteless, and superior to anything ever offered to the public; cannot be brushed, picked or dug out, and more shells can be made useful without pain. All operations warranted and prices moderate. No. 6 Lexington-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MACHINERY, &C.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. REED, Machinist, No. 44 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c. &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—so cured. F. E. DIAMOND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE. Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, And all the United States Government Securities bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos. [illegible], 2,057, 2,290, 2,396, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 35 Exchange-place.—New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 6th of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st., Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 4 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION has removed to their new banking-house No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be paid on all sums of one thousand dollars and under from Oct. 1, 1862. Open daily from 10 to 7 o'clock. CHAS. PECK, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Interest commences Oct. 1, 1862. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, will be held at the office of said Company, on the sixth day of October, proximo, between 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary. New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the fifth Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts. GEO. DAY, Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y. au8-law10wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862. RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY, ANTHONY W. WINANS, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862. MARY FANNING, Executrix. JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, Jr., } Executors.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

A FINE STOCK OF ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, mahogany and grained parlor suites, in silk, satin and plush, just opened by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery, at very low prices.

SCHOOL FURNITURE— Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs. MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Palliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

ENAMELED ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND EBONY CHAMBER SETTS, a surplus stock, at cost, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, at No. 87 Bowery.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 122 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, best quality, guaranteed, by DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 Bowery.

DE GRAAF & TAYLOR, OF NO. 87 BOWERY, guarantee all work as represented.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 13th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 56 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 100 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AT NO. 77 BLEECKER-ST.—MONEY ADvanced to any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, plate, silver-ware, &c. Also the highest price paid for pawnbrokers' tickets for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, fire-arms, &c., at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 70
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ASIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS. The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur. The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days. The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon. For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA. The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship ROANOKE, JNO. THOMPSON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. No freight taken for Havana. For freight and passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday ... Sept. 27.
ETNA ... Saturday ... Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... Oct. 11.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin ... $80 | Steerage ... $35
First cabin to London ... 85 | Steerage to London ... 38
First cabin to Paris ... 95 | Steerage to Paris ... 43
First cabin to Hamburg ... 90 | Steerage to Hamburg ... 40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $65 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $139.25 and $150; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY ... Sep. 10. | MONDAY ... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau ... $50.
Passage money to Havana ... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship TRADE WIND, Capt. E. A. DELANEY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New-Orleans direct. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY —Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (60 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—UNDER an order from the President of the United States, a National system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the army and navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief, and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect, until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to observe their wants—to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride.

The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained, in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burdens, reduce their incumbrances, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships, which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States.
Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D., New-York.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Washington.
GEORGE W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBERT C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WILLIAM H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEORGE T. STRONG, New-York.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Philadelphia.
Right Rev. THOS. M. CLARK, D. D., Providence, R. I.
Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, Kentucky.
R. W. BURNETT, Cincinnati.
Hon. MARK SKINNER, Chicago.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.
Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the Rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 316 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 22d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer. HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 16, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 6½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:10 A. M., 4:20 and 6:00 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 5 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 28 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 25th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE. —The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
405 BALES GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, At 12 o'clock M., FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN. 405 BALES GULF COTTON, CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM. Samples may be seen on Friday, and until day of sale, at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st. ALSO, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, PRIZE SCHOONER WILLIAM, her apparel, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in Atlantic Dock. JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, at 10½ o'clock, in the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., A large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, viz.: Brussels and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, diningroom and library suites, carved oak marble top sideboards, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany washstands, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany consoles, black walnut marble top etageres, mantle and oval mirrors, rosewood and marble top console tables, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany tables, hair mattresses, straw beds, feather pillows, straw palliasses, &c., silver-plated ware, knives, forks and spoons. Also, at 12 o'clock: Rosewood piano, made by G. & W. Barmore, mahogany piano made by Davis & Brothers.

B. A. C[illegible], Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED PILOT-BREAD AND FLOUR.—Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the storehouse Nos. 19 and 21 Bridge-st., near Whitehall-st., New-York—1,000 boxes, 50 lbs. each, good quality pilot-bread, slightly damaged. Also, 214 barrels of flour, of good brands, slightly damaged. Sale positive. Terms cash in bankable funds. Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. Eaton, [illegible] of Subsistence. Auctioneer's office No. 45 Nassau-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, AT 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., large stock of first-class City-made work of all the usual varieties, for parlors, reception-rooms, libraries, dining-rooms and chambers. For particulars, see catalogues at sale, which will be positive.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible]-st., and at the stationers generally. JAMES G. [illegible]

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
J. M. NIXON ... Lessee and Manager.
ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Sept. 26, 1862.
First appearance of
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
In Donizetti's ever popular opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Being her last appearance but one.
First appearance this season of
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.
Mdlle. Patti ... as ... Lucia
Sig. Brignoli ... as ... Edgardo
Sig. Ardavani ... as ... Ashton
Sig. Dubreul ... as ... Ravenswood
Musical Director and Conductor ... SIG. MUZIO
Stage Manager ... SIG. SCOLA
Between the first and second acts, the GREAT UPRISING GALLOP, by SIG. MUZIO.
Seats secured at Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., Chickering & Sons, Piano Rooms, No. 694 Broadway.
Admission ... ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, extra 50 cents.
SATURDAY, Sept. 27—GRAND MATINEE, And positively last appearance of CARLOTTA PATTI, on which occasion, ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager ... JAS. M. NIXON.
FIRST AND ONLY
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Sept. 27.
Last appearance of
M'lle. CARLOTTA PATTI,
Sig. SUSINI, and
Sig. ANDAVANI.
In order to make this
THE LAST APPEARANCE OF PATTI,
as attractive as possible, the Manager has secured the services of
Señorita ISABEL CUBAS,
Señor XIMENES,
AND A CORPS DE BALLET,
Who will appear in a
GRAND SPANISH BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Admission to all parts of the house,
ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge.

WALLACK'S.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
Begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,)
Mrs. Inchbald's standard comedy, with a great cast,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
Sir Robert Ramble ... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Solus ... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Irwin ... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Harmony ... Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Norland ... Mr. Norton
Mr. Placid ... Mr. Young
Edward Irwin ... Miss Fanny Reeves
Miss Spinster ... Mrs. Vernon
Lady Eleanor Irwin ... Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Placid ... Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Wooburn ... Miss M. Henriques
SATURDAY—THE RIVALS.
MONDAY—Owing to the crowded state of the theatre at its first representation, will be repeated
THE LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY—(Second time)—THE WONDER—Received at its first performance with continuous applause and laughter.
THURSDAY—WILD OATS.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MONEY, the ROAD TO RUIN, and the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT General Recruiting Service New-York State Volunteers, Mustering and Disbursing Officer, No. 562 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1862.
PROPOSALS CONCERNING SUBSISTENCE FOR DRAFTED MILITIA.
The following places are hereby designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia of the State of New-York, viz.:
PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.
ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.
ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.
EAST NEW-YORK, ON LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.
BUFFALO—For the Counties of Alleghany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chatauqua.
Proposals will be received at this office, until Friday, 12 o'clock, M., 3d day of October, 1862, for supplying the Drafted Militia of the State of New-York, with subsistence at the Camps or Stations before enumerated.
The subsistence is to consist of uncooked rations—the raw rations—which consists of the following, to wit:
Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and one-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or, one pound of hard bread, or, one and one-fourth pounds of corn-meal; and at the rate to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or, eight pounds of roasted or ground coffee, or, one and one-half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or, one and one-fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt.
In addition to the foregoing, twice per week, one gallon of molasses per one hundred rations and thrice per week an issue of potatoes, at the rate of one pound per man.
When beans, peas, rice, hominy, or potatoes cannot be issued in the proportion given above, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food.
Desiccated potatoes or desiccated mixed vegetables, at the rate per one hundred rations of one hundred and fifty ounces of the former, or one hundred ounces of the latter, may be substituted for beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes, when these articles cannot be issued; or they may be issued at the foregoing rate twice per week, in lieu of beans or peas, or in lieu of rice or hominy, upon the requisition of the officer commanding the depot; fresh beef may be issued as often as the commanding officer may require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat.
Each bid will be indorsed, "Subsistence for Drafted Militia."
Good and ample security will be required. It will not be obligatory to receive the lowest bid.
J. T. SPRAGUE, Major 1st Infantry U. S. A., Superintendent and Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 29 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:
For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.
Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.
Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Dredging Gouverneur-slip, East River.
Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.
Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids in addition to inserting the same in figures.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Sept. 26, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,
Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,
Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.
Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS, $100 BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys, At their Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:
For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $100 bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5.
WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO
Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sanford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.
Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.
Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America.
Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.
David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.
James T. Brady, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary and Commissioner for all the States.
EDWARD GILBERT,
HENRY CAMP.

RECRUIT WANTED—TO A MAN WILLING to join the 14th Regiment, (Col. Wm. M. Allen's,) a liberal amount, in addition to the regular bounty will be paid by the advertiser. Address Box No. 82, French's Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
[illegible]
GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
CLAUDE MARCEL,
OR, THE [illegible] OF [illegible]
Which has been received with unbounded enthusiasm, by crowded and intelligent audiences. It is RICH IN SCENERY, INCIDENT, and every accessory to a popular and interesting play. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
At 3 and 7½ o'clock. Don't fail to see it.
A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH. Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of exceedingly beautiful fish,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
consisting in part of the following:
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.
SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lancet on his body.
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes to brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS.
SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.
Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

WINTER GARDEN.
A. W. JACKSON ... Lessee and Manager.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
First and only representation of Miss Bateman's adaptation of Legouve's celebrated play, written expressly for Madame Ristori, entitled
BEATRIX, THE MADONNA OF ART.
Beatrix ... Miss BATEMAN
Capt. Rosmer ... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Prince Frederick ... Mr. Edwin Adams
PROGRAMME OF INCIDENTS.
ACT 1—THE COURT OF THE GRAND DUCHESS.—The Mother and the Sovereign—The arrival of the great Actress, "The Madonna of Art"—The reading of a short, though sad history.
"When love is more precious than honor. Death is more endurable than life."
The vexatious penalties attached to greatness—The unloved love-letters—An unlooked-for visitor—The author's description of his unwritten play—A compact agreed upon—A new Dragon engaged by the Manager to guard the Hesperian Fruit.
ACT 2.—The Story of Beatrix—Her ideal seen in the Asylum for the Blind—The Actress and the Duchess—WOMAN'S HEART—The recognition—A new and powerful advocate—The magic words repeated—The wondrous alchemy of love transmutes all baser metals into purest gold—New inspirations born of the loved one's presence—"Now I am indeed an Artist!"—The new born hope, shorn of its snowy pinions, falls lifeless and HEART-BROKEN TO THE GROUND.
ACT 3—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LOVE AND HONOR!
The anxiety of the Manager and intrigues of the Minister—An unlooked for listener to an important interview—The art of the Actress called in play to disguise the feelings of the Woman—Story of a devoted love, TOLD BY THE LOVER—"I thank you kindly for my triumph, Madam, I did well to tell you his story; you have saved him."—The anguish of the victim—the Manager's suspicions confirmed—The letter intercepted—The Challenge—Opportune arrival of the Prince—"Can you keep a secret? I would have risked my life to preserve it."—A dangerous expedition proposed by an unconscious Rival—The Prince to appear as Romeo—DESPAIR OF BEATRIX.
ACT 4—A NEW STRUGGLE BETWEEN LOVE AND DUTY!—The fears of the enterprising manager—Her anxieties and the alarm of the Grand Duchess, all quelled by the sagacity of the Minister, BEATRIX ON THE EVE OF DEPARTURE—Conflicting emotions—She reveals the secret of her artistic triumphs—"Only a pure, good woman can express the great creations of the Poets"—The noblest attribute of Love is its POWER OF SELF-ABNEGATION—The mother's consent granted—The Sovereign's pride forgotten—The great passion and the NOBLE-HEARTED WOMAN TRIUMPHANT!
The performance will conclude, by particular request, with the fifth act of
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth ... Miss Bateman
Macbeth ... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Macduff ... Mr. Edwin Adams
SPECIAL.—Mr. JACKSON has the honor to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 29,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his first appearance, since his return from Europe, in the character of
HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of
EDWIN FORREST,
and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the Box Sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.
THE EIGHTH NIGHT OF
EDWIN FORREST,
Who will, on this occasion, make
HIS SECOND APPEARANCE
In Shakespeare's vigorous and impassioned creation,
OTHELLO;
OR, THE MOOR OF VENICE.
WM. WHEATLEY ... AS ... CASSIO.
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH ... AS ... IAGO.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1862
OTHELLO.
EDWIN FORREST, as ... OTHELLO
Iago ... Mr. J. McCullough
Cassio ... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Desdemona ... Mrs. Gladstane
Emilia ... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director ... HARVEY B. DODWORTH
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1862,
Fourth night of
MR. HACKETT,
And second appearance in his great character of
FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE,
IN THE
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
The performances will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26.
Fifth appearance of
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
Assisted by
MR. SIMPSON, MR. J. R. THOMAS,
And other talented Artists.
Conductor ... Dr. BEAMES.
SENORITA CUBAS,
In a Spanish dance.
Reproduction of the irresistibly laughable pantomime of
THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD,
In which the great London Comic,
M. DENIER,
will appear, assisted by a host of others. After which
PROMENADE MUSIC IN THE GARDEN.
To conclude with performances in the
EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
By a host of Equestrians, Gymnasts, &c.
Admission ... 25 cents.
MONDAY, Benefit of Acting Manager Mr. WM. A. MOORE, on which occasion Cubas will sustain three characters in the romantic Drama of
THE WIZARD SKIFF,
and a full Dramatic Company.
GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
REOPENING.
Grand Exhibition and Floral Promenade Concerts by the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, in the Academy of Music, (stage and parquet floored over.)
Exhibition of new and rare plants, fruits, flowers, &c., commencing on TUESDAY, 23d, at 4 P. M., and continuing on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, both mornings, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
The most magnificent and largest display of Horticultural Novelties ever seen in this country, among which is the VICTORIA REGIA in full flower—the Queen of aquatic plants.
Members' Tickets, $3 per year, admitting themselves and family to all the meetings, exhibitions, &c.
Single Tickets to non-members, 25 cents each.
Grand Floral Promenade Concert in aid of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased soldiers, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at 8 o'clock.
Music by Dodworth's full band.
Tickets, 50 cents each—can be obtained at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, and from the Secretary, C. E. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The oldest established Band in the United States.
MONDAY, Sept. 22,
The new Farce, entitled PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE, will be repeated every evening this week.
George Christy ... as ... Peter Piper Pepper Podge
George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every SATURDAY, commencing at 2; Doors open at 1½. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $5. Children to Matinees only 15 cents. No half-price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY will hold its Eighth Fair on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of September, inst., on the Farm of CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Esq., near the Williamsbridge and Fordham Depots.
The New Haven and Harlem Railroad will carry animals and articles for exhibition to and from the Fair free of charge. The New Haven and Hudson River Railroads will convey passengers at greatly reduced rates, [illegible] and intermediate stations. SIMEON LELAND, President.
JOHN COWAN, Secretary.

OPENING DAY.

[illegible] Annual Exhibition of Fall and Winter Fashions.

The Dress Goods, Millinery, Cloaks, Trimmings, Lingerie and Laces to be Worn this Season.

GREAT CALL FOR RICH GOODS.

New-York is emerging from the Summer [illegible] as bright and [illegible] as ever. The war, which it was supposed would paralyze all its energies and reduce infinitely the demand for and consumption of luxuries of all kinds, seems rather to have operated in a contrary direction, and by placing money in different hands from those which formerly held it, given an impulse to trade which is as unexpected as it is gratifying. Broadway and other principal thoroughfares begin to wear their wonted [illegible] aspect—people are returning rapidly to town—sidewalks are thronged, stores are crowded—the important business of Fall shopping has commenced—the signal for the display of all those varied textures, and ingenious specimens of art and skill, which afford the best evidence of industrial progress, and act at the same time as traps for the unwary. The shopping community, however, never manifested a greater willingness to be caught. This season, above all others, shows no lack of the one thing needful. Whether it is that [illegible] is unusually prosperous, or money more than usually plentiful, or because investments are considered doubtful, and currency [illegible], most true it is that women never received so liberal a *carte blanche*, or encountered so little opposition to their suggestion that the family wardrobe needed replenishing. In fact, instances have been known, recently, where husbands have handed a fifty-dollar bill, unasked, to their astonished wives, with the recommendation to "pitch in"—a reckless mode of proceeding, unparalleled in domestic annals—and which has led, in several cases, to misgivings that an extra bottle with a friend had something to do with it, or possibly some remnant of hereditary insanity.

This fortuitous state of affairs, combined with glorious weather, assisted to make yesterday one of the most delightful of opening days to all concerned. The milliners received the best reward of their efforts, in the sale of an unusual number of bonnets, while the ladies were equally delighted at witnessing a display so much in advance of their anticipations.

THE OPENING.

Among the principal establishments which yesterday opened their doors to the public, was that of Mrs. Cairns, No. 571; Mrs. Simmons, No. 637; Mme. Durand, No. [illegible], and Mrs. A. A. Burns, No. 565 Broadway; Mavlimpa & Co., No. 4 Bryvoort-place; Mrs. Dangman, No. 123 Bleecker-street; Mme. Ralline, No. 210 Canal-street; M. L. Hudson, No. 130 Sixth-avenue; Mrs. J. W. Dauresy, No. 136 Bowery, and Mrs. J. Reid, No. 211 Fourth-street. The large and elegant display made by all these artistes showed little fear of a depression in business or any falling off in the feminine desire for the "latest style" in a bonnet.

The shape for the present season has not materially altered from the last. It is still straight at the sides, high in front, with narrow compressed crown and curtain. The size, however, is growing small by degrees, and promises to grow beautifully less, the genuine French bonnets making their appearance with greatly curtailed proportions. There is one marked feature about the French bonnets which adds much to their general effectiveness, and this is the simplicity and uniformity of the decoration. A mixture of different flowers, unless in a group or bouquet, is never placed upon one bonnet, and the interior always corresponds with the exterior. More costly trimmings are used than are often employed upon American bonnets, but there are less of them, and every one is made to tell, instead of being huddled up in a miscellaneous collection such as we frequently see.

The display this season exhibits less of this fault than usual. The materials are generally rich and [illegible], in high colors and strong contrasts. Flowers are not much used in trimming, feathers and lace being more generally employed. Ribbon is only used for strings, and then it is always a wide, plain taffeta, with perhaps a colored edge; figured and fancy styles are neglected altogether. Fine straws, trimmed with velvet and plumes, are considered *distingué* for Fall wear, and are novel in style, and really beautiful in quality. For a more advanced season rich, corded silks, in all the new shades of colors, are combined with velvet, the combination producing the happiest results. A few examples will give a better idea, however, than the most extended generalizations.

A very elegant bonnet was made of Lyons velvet, in that lovely shade of blue known as "violet." A heavy fringe of white ostrich feathers, slightly tipped and shaded with violet, was thrown across the front, and extended down one side. A white lace *barbe* was laid in a flat fold upon the top, and crossed upon the centre of the curtain, which was of velvet laid in folds, while the sides were of rich blonde over white lace.

Another admired style was of thick corded silk, of the color known as "Vesuie." The extreme front and curtain were of black velvet, laid over black and white lace. A magnificent black plume was curled over the top, and swept in a rich feathery fringe on one side.

Exactly opposite to this was a black corded silk, with scarlet velvet front, laid in fluted folds on one side and plain on the other. Next to the folds, and nearly over the top of the bonnet, a short black plume was gracefully disposed, and below this, descending upon the velvet, a long, black lace *barbe*, fastened with a jet ornament, and hanging below the curtain which was composed of scarlet velvet, with a thin [illegible] black and white lace.

A very stylish bonnet of grey "*matalassé*," or quilted silk, has a curtain of Marie Louise blue velvet, with folds at the side, knotted into a sort of rosette, and surmounted with grab plumes, which curl over the front, on the inside. The ornaments of the [illegible] are a flat bow of blue velvet, and clusters of [illegible] berries laid in nests of black lace.

A very stylish hat of purple corded silk, had a side scarf of purple velvet laid in folds, which gradually widened toward the front, and also over the edge of the curtain, which was composed of rich white blonde, over white lace. White plumes were the only decoration, the interior being finished also with velvet and lace.

A very chaste and beautiful style exhibited by Mrs. Cairns, particularly struck our fancy. It was composed of the new *cuir*-colored velvet, and was simply yet elegantly trimmed with a costly white lace scarf, which fell as a fanchon over the crown, and was simply tied under the chin. The same artistic displayed a bonnet of white velvet, ornamented with magnificent black plumes and black lace barbes, which had a very striking effect.

We cannot forbear mentioning, also, a bonnet for the present month, of exceedingly fine white Belgian straw, bound on the edge, and curtained with velvet, in a lovely shade of blue. On the top of the bonnet, over the front were placed splendid large blue velvet leaves, and curled up on each side of these, a short white ostrich plume. The interior of these bonnets corresponded in every respect with the exterior.

It is a novel feature of the new styles, that transparent crowns, curtains, or fronts, partly or wholly, are introduced into all, even those composed of the heaviest fabrics, and impart a lightness and delicacy very unusual in Winter bonnets.

Fancy hats of black and white felt are universal for children's wear, tastefully trimmed with colored velvet and feathers. The brightest and most striking colors in velvet are used, the plumes being generally black or white, according to the color of the hat.

OUT-DOOR GARMENTS.

The most distinguished novelties in cloaks have not as yet been exposed to the vulgar gaze. The demand is principally for shawls—not a cheap kind, by any means, but superb Cashmeres, whose soft folds cover the cost of a respectable farm. For two years past India shawls have hardly seen the light. In even the [illegible] even the wealthiest citizens; and magnificent specimens of Cashmere [illegible] a thousand dollars, upon [illegible] seven hundred, without obtaining a purchaser. This state of things is now quite changed. The highest prices are asked and readily obtained; and we have it on the authority of one of the most respectable merchants, that more India shawls have been sold within six weeks than for two years before.

Shawls, in fact, for the transition season, seem to be decidedly in favor. Those who cannot afford the real Cashmere, content themselves with an imitation, striped in the richest colors, and as good as the genuine, for all useful intents and purposes.

Fine wool check shawls are among the most popular styles, and deservedly. It is very seldom that garments at a low price are found in such excellent taste.

The most elegant cloaks for the present season are made of fine ladies' cloth, with the "*sac tache*" or braided trimming. They are generally laid in plaits at the back, shaped over the shoulder and arm, but without sleeves, which are mostly confined to the sack, (or *saut en basque*,) and paletot shapes. A favorite style is the "Cavalli," which takes up gracefully upon the arm and is deep enough to reach the top of the flounces upon the dress. These are trimmed with a rich *passementerie*, and ornaments of jet, or with a richly braided hand-made border.

A novel trimming for cloaks, and one which has a very good effect, consists of fine, broad, black woolen braid, laid in box plaits, and headed with several rows of narrow braid, or the same put on in a simple pattern. The advantage of this trimming lies not only in the fact that it is inexpensive, but also that it retains its position and cannot be spoiled by any accident.

The gored circular is a very beautiful pattern, in either light or dark cloth. It is braided in a handsome pattern upon each seam, the pattern terminating in a point before it reaches the bottom of the cloak, and each point finished with a tassel.

Another very stylish circular is called the "Richelieu," and was exhibited at the establishment of Mme. Demorest. It is very full, and is caught up in folds upon the shoulder, and fastened with rosettes of lace and jet. It is pointed in front, and forms an exceedingly graceful sweep upon the skirt. It will undoubtedly become a general favorite.

A very fine, warm, and soft velvet plush is much used for the heavier cloaks for Winter wear. Velvet beaver will also be worn, the most expensive qualities of which are worth eight and nine dollars per yard.

The *saut en basques* are deeper, and make their appearance in very handsome and attractive styles, but they do not possess the interest of novelty, and therefore require no description. A pretty style for a girl was made of fine fawn-colored cloth, bound deeply with violet silk, stitched with four edges of white silk. The *front* was turned back *en revers*, and finished with gilt buttons of a large flat kind.

DRESS GOODS.

The display of style in the various departments, although comprising much that is costly and beautiful, exhibits as yet few real novelties. This may be accounted for in various ways, one of which is the little encouragement held out to foreign manufacturers during the past year to send new designs to this market. Another is the fact that the demand is less for novelties than for those standard luxuries whose value is scarcely impaired by time, and whose possession is almost as good as a pedigree—such, for instance, as India Cashmere shawls, diamonds and superb laces, which last acquire an added glory with every shade of yellow which time and the careful washing in weak coffee imparts to their original vulgar purity.

The third reason is, perhaps, the most potent of all,—and that is, that Fashion is an exclusive as well as arbitrary goddess, and has a great dread of being mixed up with common people. The public, promiscuous opening of styles, to be examined and commented upon by Tom, Dick and Harry, is not to her taste, and she prefers to wait until the crowd is over before introducing to the favored few, specialties designed for their particular gratification.

Things new are not, however, always better than things old; and if there are few materials or designs that are decidedly novel, there are still plenty which are exceedingly attractive and well worthy of attention. The rich profusion and splendid variety which is scattered on every hand, is at least sufficient to bewilder the novice, and requires an experienced eye to discover that they have ever before seen the light hue, yellow, black and white.

"Who can afford to buy these rich silks?" is a very natural exclamation, on seeing spread out the recent importations of some of our largest dry goods houses. Robes at a hundred dollars each; magnificent *moires*, eight dollars per yard; rich corded and figured silks at four and five, and for what are called low-priced and medium qualities, fifteen to thirty shillings. Are we really prosecuting an expensive war? and is this the end of all the lectures and exhortations to economy which have been poured into the ears of the wives and daughters of the Republic? The fact is a lamentable one, but not to be denied, that, so far, these efforts have produced the smallest kind of results. The costliest fabrics sell with greater ease than ever before, and at prices higher than have ever yet been demanded.

Plain colors rule in dress, as in other goods, this season, figures only being admitted into pattern robes, of an original and special design. Most of these are copies from styles sent to the London Exposition, and are valued more as specimens of art than as the guide and exponent of taste. The pattern sometimes consists of a vine border for the bottom of the skirts, and sometimes of clusters of a particular kind of flower or fruit, upon a rich, creamy surface; but though superb in appearance, and exceedingly well fitted for an exceptional toilette, we confess to a preference for the plain, stately *moires*, and thick corded silks, in the new and rare colors, which are too perfect in themselves for contact with others, and which fulfill all our ideas of sublimity in the colorist's art.

The Cinderella drab, a sort of white ashes shade, steel, fawn, and dust-color are all in vogue, but the mark of present distinction attaches to *cuir*, or leather-color, black, and a beautiful shade of red softer and deeper than "Solferino," and higher and more striking than crimson. The flame tinted "vesuie" has been found too trying to the complexion to be worn by itself alone, and is therefore introduced in homeopathic doses with the fancy silks, a few of which, in very *recherché* designs, are provided for those who prefer them to the single colors. The most striking of these contains fine stripes of vesuie, wide apart, on a ground of black *moire*. Another has tiny red berries drooping from sprays of fine black and white foliage, upon a rich brown ground. This last is a very effective style, and lights up with wonderful brilliancy. In the black. The splendor is greatly enhanced in making up, by trimming with vesuie velvet, laid in folds, broad round the bottom of the skirt, narrow for the waist and sleeves.

Among the medium styles of goods, plain Irish poplins hold as ever a very distinguished place. The heavy "*epinglinés*," or ottoman *velours*, in all the rich, dark shades of color, are also very much admired, and form the handsomest and most serviceable of walking-dresses.

A less expensive, and still more useful fabric, however, is found in what is called the "Aberdeen" linsey. It is a fine, stout, and very warm woolen material—a modern improvement on the old linsey-woolsey. It is imported in plaids, and also in plain colors, and is not in the least affected by atmospheric influences; knee-deep in slush would not impair its fortunate and happy temperament. Its width is a full yard, and its cost only eighty-eight cents, so that, considering its durability, it would make a very cheap dress.

Speaking of dress materials, the clan plaids must not be forgotten—ladies of cultivated taste, ranking these among the choicest and most truly *distingué* of any articles imported for Winter walking-wear. The texture of the cloth is soft and warm, rather than fine, and the preference in pattern is given to the strict "clans," notwithstanding that other mixtures have had colors introduced, which sometimes give to them a more novel and striking appearance. The "Rob Roy," (red and black) is one of the most desirable, as is also the "Clan Alpine," a dark-blue, striped with a bluish-green and black, and checked with red. The "Royal Stuart" is beautiful, and very showy. Scarlet and green, with lines of dark-

Costly cashmere robes for morning wear, rank among Winter luxuries. The shawl border, instead of being printed in the woolen ground, is woven in black, crimson and gold-colored silk, adding greatly to the beauty of the general effect, but also increasing the price to what would be a reasonable sum for a [illegible].

MAKING [illegible] JACKETS.

"Making up" dresses is trial enough to test any woman's patience. It is pleasant to see and examine new goods; it is still more pleasant to become the owner of new and coveted patterns and fabrics; but the pleasure of possession is gone, and all the glory dimmed, the moment the making up becomes the subject of consideration. In the first place, the cost is something fearful to people of moderate ideas and means; then there is the dread that something will not fit, or that the entire dress will be made up in an unbecoming manner—few dressmakers aspiring to become artists in their profession.

The principal novelty in the construction of dresses for ordinary wear is the fancy jacket, or vest, which is made in an almost infinite variety. They are worn with Garibaldi shirts of the same material as the dress, and are then made in the color as the trimming. A skirt and shirt of drab merino, for example, is trimmed with rows of scarlet woolen braid, five upon the skirt, two down the front of the shirt. The jacket in this case is made of scarlet cashmere, trimmed with plaid, cut buttons. The vest is sometimes cut precisely like that of a gentleman, and ornamented with coral, or flat gilt buttons. At other times a chemisette of black and white lace is worn in which case the jacket deepens, the spring descending slightly upon the hips.

High plain bodies are very much admired, trimmed to form a jacket. A narrow quilting of ribbon or velvet is rounded off from the front, and carried behind, where it terminates in a bow, and broad sash ends of the same material as the dress, edged with a quilling to match the trimming upon the body.

Fashion has recently adopted a simple rule in architecture, by making a border of nearly all ornamental decoration. Skirts are finished around the bottom only, with bands or a quilting, or a simple pattern in braidwork. This is very effective, but care must be taken to preserve the appearance of a border, and not let it up from the bottom, else a short-ened bantam look is imparted to the wearer, which is anything but dignified and becoming. Skirts are worn very full and long behind, quite as much so as ever, but they are no longer laid in large box plaits. Instead of these, fine single folds are used, placed very thickly together.

Sleeves are puffed, and worn loose at the wrists. Some are in the leg of mutton style, but very few are flowing.

BALL COSTUMES.

Plain rich silks have taken the place, to some extent, of the thin materials which have been used for ball costumes during the Summer season. Some very beautiful styles, from the most distinguished *modistes*, we present for the benefit of young lady readers.

Robe of rich Solferino silk, the skirt edged with a narrow box-plaiting of the silk, edged with black guipure lace. Above this border is a festooned flounce of black guipure, headed by a box quilling of white satin ribbon, edged on the upper side with narrow lace. Rosettes of ribbon, encircled with black lace, are placed in the hollow formed by the festoons. Low pointed body, ornamented with a scarf bertha, made of lace and ribbon to match the flounce upon the skirt. This bertha crosses in front, and finishes with wide bow and long ends behind, edged with narrow black lace.

Another very pretty costume was composed of rich white silk, ornamented upon the skirt with tulle puffings, alternating with bands of black guipure lace, beneath which mauve satin ribbon was run. The low straight body has bands of lace, alternating with puffings, across the front, to match the skirt. Sleeves short and full, divided into puffs, with short straps of guipure, beneath which ribbon is placed to match the waist and skirt.

A very elegant toilette was composed of purple velvet, the skirt very wide, very long behind, and looped high at the side over a quilted skirt of white satin. Square Raphael body and antique sleeves clasped on the shoulder with a diamond cluster, completed this magnificent dress.

Double skirts have been revived somewhat for evening wear. They are made very long and open at the side, tunic fashion. They are mostly worn in thin materials.

A charming ball dress is of white tarletan, trimmed with a flounce, headed with a wreath of pink brier-roses. A tunic skirt of lace reaches the top of the flounce, and is caught up on one side with a branch of roses. A lace scarf drapes the waist, and is knotted at the side under the arm. The garniture for the sleeves and body consists of roses in their leaves, to match the skirt.

Long, wide sashes are worn tied behind in a wide bow, and are very pretty for young girls. A more costly ornament for the waist consists of a lace scarf, which may be crossed upon the shoulder, or simply knotted around the waist. In either case, it is tied under the arm. Sashes to match the material and trimming of the dress are also fashionable, and often accompany morning as well as evening toilets.

The method of wearing the hair this season is novel and very stylish. The back hair forms a broad, smooth ring which descends upon the neck, while the front is raised in puffs or waves from the side of the face. Wreaths are still in favor for headdresses, but they are invariably composed of a particular kind of flower in a single color, clustering at the sides and over the forehead forming the only contrast.

A very beautiful and novel headdress is made of the leaves, bleached and varnished, which inclose maize of Indian corn. These leaves are twisted or braided together, and finished with clusters of moss-rose buds in their foliage.

Another beautiful style is composed of the red thornberry with green leaves, which form a branch descending upon the shoulder.

Simple yet beautiful headdresses are made of black velvet in the diadem shape, the raised front embroidered with clusters of flowers in jet.

The "Undine" is charming with a full dress of white tarletane, and consists of a full wreath of river grass, with a moss-rose placed high up on one side, and another low down on a line with the ear.

LACES AND LINGERIE.

These were never more numerous, or exhibited in more charming variety. The use of the sewing-machine has introduced an exquisite system of tucking, which is used to beautify children's clothing, and under-garments of every description, and is elegant and ornamental as the finest needlework.

Made-up lace goods, in simple and inexpensive styles, are very much in vogue, and give grace and delicacy to the most ordinary toilette. Tucked and puffed spencers, with the pretty peasant boddice, are among the most charming of recent importations; and not less so is the puffed "Modeste,"—a most becoming accompaniment to a young lady's low-necked dress.

A wide lace scarf is an elegant novelty in this department. It is worn with a full dress toilette, simply knotted round the waist, or clasped upon the shoulder, and tied under the arm. It is very costly, and very *recherché*.

In capes, the pelerine, crossed in front and carried behind, where the round ends are knotted together, is the fashionable style. They are universally worn by ladies abroad.

STEEL ORNAMENTS.

The novel and most striking feature in decorations of every description is the use which is made of steel. It not only composes all sorts of ornaments by itself, but is used in the manufacture of dress and cloak trimmings, and even beautifies and adorns our shoes. Steel jewelry ranks high among the most exquisite works of art, in the fine inlaid styles, which have superseded the old clumsy designs.

The latest use to which steel has been put is ornamenting shoes, which it accomplishes most artistically. Black silk slippers are embroidered on the front in clusters of steel flowers—a strap, fastened with a wrought-steel buckle, giving the finishing touch. Walking boots are also decorated with three tiny steel buckles, laid on small flat bows of black velvet. This is an idea for which we are indebted to the Empress Eugenie.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Sailed, ship *Wellfleet*, Callao; *Ocean Rover*, Boston, with 12,000 bags copper ore, 8,000 hides, 500 bales wool, 1,000 barrels pitch and other articles—entire cargo valued at $240,000.

Commercial.—The sales from first hands continue light. The jobbing trade is good. 300 tons of Pig Iron have been sold at $40; 200 firkins Butter, 25c. Candles dull at 18c.; Crushed Sugar, 14¼c.

About $30,000 have been collected in San Francisco for the relief of wounded soldiers since the remittance that of the first $100,000. The movement continues unabated, and other portions of the State have begun the good work in earnest.

THE PRESIDENT AND EMANCIPATION.

An Interview with a Delegation from Chicago.

On Sept. 7, a meeting was held in Chicago at which a delegation was appointed to present to Mr. Lincoln a memorial from Christians of all denominations residing in that city in favor of National Emancipation. This Committee met Mr. Lincoln in Washington on the 13th, and last Saturday evening reported the result of its action to a second meeting, convened in Bryan Hall, Chicago. The following is the document:

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The President received us courteously, and gave the fullest opportunity to discharge the duty assigned. He listened with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the Chairman of the Delegation, who added a few words to express the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, as manifested in many prayers offered in his behalf from the day of his election to the present hour, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused these prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn convictions of national duty and necessity. He observed that in doing this the memorialists believe that they discharge their solemn obligations as Christian citizens, which is all they seek, having no desire to dictate to their Chief Magistrate, who has his own responsibility to God, the Nation and the world. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious in view of recent disasters, which make the authority of the Government in the Slave States less extensive than before. But the memorialists believe these disasters to be tokens of Divine pleasure, calling for new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the country—such as would indicate national repentance for the sin of oppression; and he must see that if success in our military affairs was supposed to render such action unnecessary, and defeat to make it unavailing, then duty becomes an idle word, and God's voice of remonstrance and warning an unmeaning utterance.

The delegation presented, at the same time, a memorial of similar import drawn in German and in English, and signed by a number of our German citizens, which was placed in their hands on leaving home.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

After a moment's silence the President answered, and as we waited upon him in a public capacity, as a delegation from a large body of the people, to learn his views on a grave political and moral subject, which is profoundly agitating the nation, we suppose the reply belongs as properly to those whom we represented as to ourselves. We give it, therefore, with some degree of fullness, accurately in substance, and often in the very words which fell from his lips. The President made his observations deliberately and with well-chosen language, speaking in an earnest and often solemn manner, as one impressed with the weight of the theme, yet at times making a characteristically shrewd remark with a pleasant air. He commenced by saying:

"The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. I am approached with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and that, perhaps, in some respects, both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say that, if it is probable that God would reveal his will to others on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. For, unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter. *And if I can learn what it is, I will do it!* These are not, however, the days of miracles, and I suppose it will be granted that I am not to expect a direct revelation. I must study the plain, physical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible, and learn what appears to be wise and right.

The subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of standing and intelligence (naming one or two of the number) from New-York, called, as a delegation, on business connected with the war; but, before leaving, two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general emancipation, upon which the other two at once attacked them! You know, also, that the last session of Congress had a decided majority of Anti-Slavery men, yet they could not unite on this policy. And the same is true of the religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side; for one of our soldiers, who had been taken prisoner, told Senator Wilson, a few days since, that he met with nothing so discouraging, as the evident sincerity of those he was among, in their prayers. But we will talk over the merits of the case.

What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single Court, or Magistrate, or individual, that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, and which offers protection and freedom to slaves of rebel masters, who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us. [The President could not have meant to deny the well-known fact, that the slaves have come to us in vast numbers whenever the way was open; but only that he could not trace the influence of that law.] And suppose they could be induced, by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? How can we feed and care for such a multitude? Gen. Butler wrote me a few days since, that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who have rushed to him, than to all the white troops under his command. They eat, and that is all; though it is true Gen. Butler is feeding the whites also by the thousand, for it nearly amounts to a famine there. If, now, the pressure of the war should call off our forces from New-Orleans to defend some other point, what is to prevent the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery again; for I am told that whenever the rebels take any blacks prisoners, free or slave, they immediately auction them off. They did so with those they took from a boat that was aground on the Tennessee River, a few days ago. And then I am very ungenerously attacked for it! For instance, when after the late battles at and near Bull Run, an expedition went out from Washington under a flag of truce to bury the dead and bring in the wounded, and the rebels seized the blacks who went along to help, and sent them into slavery, Horace Greeley said in his paper that the Government would probably do nothing about it. What could I do? [Here your delegation suggested that this was a gross outrage on a flag of truce, which covers and protects all over which it waves, and that whatever he could do if white men had been similarly detained, he could do in this case.]

Now, then, tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objections against it, on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."

REJOINDER BY THE DELEGATION.

Thus invited, your delegation very willingly made reply to the following effect; it being understood that a portion of the remarks were intermingled by the way of conversation with those of the President just given.

We observed (taking up the President's ideas in order) that good men indeed differed in their opinions on this subject—nevertheless the truth was somewhere, and it was a matter of solemn moment for him to ascertain it; that we had not been so wanting in respect alike to ourselves and to him as to come a thousand miles to bring merely our opinion to be set over against the opinion of other parties; that the memorial contained facts, principles and arguments which appealed to the intelligence of the President, and to his faith in Divine Providence. That he could not deny that the Bible denounced oppression as one of the highest of crimes, and threatened Divine judgments against nations that practiced it; that our country had been exceedingly guilty in this respect, both at the North and South; that our just punishment has come by a slaveholders' rebellion; that the virus of secession is found wherever the virus of Slavery extends, and no further; so that there is the amplest reason for expecting to avert Divine judgments by putting away the sin, and for hoping to remedy the National troubles by striking at their cause.

We observed further, that we freely admitted the probability, and even the certainty, that God would reveal the path of duty to the President as well as to others, provided he sought to learn it in the appointed way; but, as according to his own remark, Providence wrought by means and not miraculously, it might be that God would use the suggestions and arguments of other minds to secure that result. We felt the deepest personal interest in the matter as of national concern, and would fain aid the thoughts of our President by communicating the convictions of the Christian community from which we came, with the ground upon which they were based.

That it was true he could not now enforce the Constitution at the South; but we could see in that fact no reason whatever for proclaiming emancipation, but rather the contrary. The two appealed to different classes; the latter would aid, and, in truth, was necessary to reëstablish the former; and the two could be made to operate together, as fast as our armies fought their way southward; while we had yet to hear that he proposed to abandon the Constitution because of the present difficulty of enforcing it.

As to the inability of Congress to agree on this policy at the late session, it was quite possible, in view of subsequent events, there might be more unanimity at another meeting. The members have met their constituents and learned of marvelous conversions to the wisdom of emancipation, especially since late reverses have awakened thought as to the [illegible] with which we have to deal with God in this matter. Men of the most opposite previous views were now uniting in calling for this measure.

That to proclaim emancipation would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world, which now saw no other reason for the strife than national pride and ambition—an unwillingness to abridge our domain and power. No other step would be so potent to prevent foreign intervention.

Furthermore, it would send a thrill through the entire North, firing every patriotic heart, giving the people a glorious principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

We added, that when the proclamation should become widely known (as the law of Congress has not been,) it would withdraw the slaves from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us both laborers and soldiers. That the difficulty experienced by Gen. Butler and other Generals arose from the fact that half-way measures could never avail. It is the inherent vice of half-way measures that they create as many difficulties as they remove. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves. They should be welcomed and fed, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who eat must work, be made to labor and to fight for their liberty and ours. With such a policy, the blacks would be no incumbrance, and their rations no waste. In this respect we should follow the ancient maxim, and learn of the enemy. What the rebels most fear is what we should be most prompt to do; and what they most fear is evident from the hot haste with which, on the first day of the present session of the rebel Congress, bills were introduced, threatening terrible vengeance if we used the blacks in the war.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

The President rejoined from time to time in about these terms: "I admit that Slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without Slavery as their instrument. I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further, that it would help somewhat at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great importance; but I am not so sure we could do much with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear that in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels; and indeed, thus far, we have not had arms enough to equip our white troops. I will mention another thing, though it meet only your scorn and contempt. There are 50,000 bayonets in the Union army from the border Slave States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence of a proclamation such as you desire, they should go over to the rebels. I do not think they all would—not so many indeed as a year ago, or as six months ago—not so many to-day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. They are also getting their pride enlisted, and want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing more: I think you should admit that we already have an important principle to rally and unite the people in the fact that constitutional government is at stake. This is a fundamental idea, going down about as deep as anything."

NEW ARGUMENTS FROM THE DELEGATION.

We answered that, being fresh from the people, we were naturally more hopeful than himself as to the necessity and probable effect of such a proclamation. The value of constitutional Government is indeed a grand idea for which to contend; but the people know that nothing else has put constitutional Government in danger but Slavery; that the toleration of that aristocratic and despotic element among our free institutions was the inconsistency that had nearly wrought our ruin and caused free Government to appear a failure before the world, and therefore the people demand emancipation to preserve and perpetuate constitutional Government. Our idea would thus be found to go deeper than his, and to be armed with corresponding power. ["Yes," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "that is the true ground of our difficulties."] That a proclamation of general emancipation, giving "Liberty and Union" as the national watchword, would rouse the people and rally them to his support beyond anything yet witnessed—appealing alike to conscience, sentiment and hope. He must remember, too, that present manifestations are no index of what would then take place. If the leader will but utter a trumpet-call, the Nation will respond with patriotic ardor. No one can tell the power of the right word from the right man, to develop the latent fire and enthusiasm of the masses. ["I know it," exclaimed Mr. Lincoln.]

That good sense must of course be exercised in drilling, arming and using black, as well as white troops, to make them efficient; and that in a scarcity of arms it was at least worthy of inquiry whether it were not wise to place a portion of them in the hands of those nearest to the seat of the rebellion, and able to strike the deadliest blow.

That in case of a proclamation of emancipation, we had no fear of serious injury from the desertion of Border State troops. The danger was greatly diminished, as the President had admitted. But let the desertions be what they might, the increased spirit of the North would replace them two to one. One State alone, if necessary, would compensate the loss, were the whole fifty thousand to join the enemy. The struggle has gone too far, and cost too much treasure and blood to allow of a partial settlement. Let the line be drawn at the same time between Freedom and Slavery, and between Loyalty and Treason. The sooner we know who are our enemies the better.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINAL REMARKS.

In bringing our interview to a close, after an hour of earnest and frank discussion, of which the foregoing is a specimen, Mr. Lincoln remarked: "Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties that have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you, that the subject is on my mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do. I trust that in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect injured your feelings."

We assured him that he had not, and expressed our hope that in honest endeavors to express and defend our convictions we had not been wanting in due respect for our Chief Magistrate. Bidding him farewell, we commended him to the gracious guidance of God, having faith that if the memorial and our added interview had thrown into the trembling scales but a single grain of truth that might in the preponderance of justice and humanity, our mission would not prove to be in vain.

WM. W. PATTON,
JOHN DEMPSTER.

Chicago, Ill., Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

Parson Brownlow to East Tennesseeans.

I desire to say to all Tennesseeans, and others, that Col. Felix A. Reeve, late of East Tennessee, for the time being has his headquarters at the Gibson House, in Cincinnati, where he is engaged in making up a new regiment for the United States service in the region of Cumberland Gap, having his commission and authority from Washington. I know Col. Reeve well, and know him to be a man of excellent character and of sound morals, and of bravery equal to the occasion.

Dr. Wm. Hunt, Ed. C. Trees and Mr. Stockley, late of Tennessee, have joined this regiment, and others are coming in. I desire most respectfully to urge the hundreds of Tennesseeans, now dispersed through the Northwestern States, to go into this new regiment, and fight their way back to their homes, and help to speedily secure the redemption of the most oppressed and down-trodden portion of the South.

As an East Tennesseean, I feel mortified and humbled, to find hundreds of Tennesseeans dispersed through the country, seeking favors of the people of the loyal States, and expecting those people to *fight the way open for their return*, while they stand aloof, and decline to fight their own battles. Let us go into the service, and then call on the people of the loyal States to come and help us drive the foe from our homes, and restore our State to its former position in the Union. Beside this, the United States Government will feed, and clothe, and pay all such for their services. Come one, come all, and let us fill up this regiment at once, and by our works show that we are sincere in our *faith*.

My Postoffice, for the present, is Cincinnati, and I will give any one calling upon me for information, such as I possess.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Sept. 23, 1862.

[Advertisement.]

Great Generals are those who win battles. So think the people, and the people are generally right. Whatever might have been thought of McClellan before, all will now agree that he is a great general. The people have always considered Knox a great hatter, and the people are right, for Knox is a great hatter. He is continually gaining victories over his contemporaries by producing the most fashionable and best hat. His fall style, just issued, has proved the greatest victory of all. Go see it at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Success in Life.—For what calling, profession, or pursuit in life are you best fitted? To learn this—and it is of the utmost importance to know—have a full written description of character, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Cambria*, for New-Orleans—George P. Brott, Andrew Wesson, Jr., Mrs. Cushing, Mattalage Jung, Robert Roberts, J. Lambert, John Wall, E. M. Vail, Chas. Casanja, Christian Salter, W. H. Cooper, A. Gabert, John Jung, V. Lopeyroberia, Antonio Rhodes, Louis Terrebonne, J. Mushaway, A. P. Demill, Dr. J. H. Whener, Mrs. C. Hare and son, H. McManigle, Eliza C. O'Brien, J. Leclerge, James Timer.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamer *Albany*, from Newbern—[illegible] Morton and lady, H. Hoyt and lady, and 10 in the steerage.

In bark *Saba Crocker*, from New-Orleans—J. Foster and lady, J. Julian.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Cleared.

Steamers Thompson, Cannon, Baltimore, master; Catawba, Sumner, New-Orleans, L. H. [illegible].

Ships Golden Fleece, Barson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Johann Kepler, (Dutch,) [illegible], Dublin, [illegible], Meincke & Wendt; Carrier Dove, Thaxter, Liverpool, Tinkh & Dearborn.

Bark Caroline, Pordet, Glasgow, Hallett & [illegible].

Brigs Mary Emily, (Br.,) Grossbeck, [illegible]; Emma, Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, [illegible]; N. E. P. I., Nevius & Son; Guanche, (Span.,) [illegible] Cruz, W. W. DeForest & Co.

Schooners Cecilia, (Br.,) Jenkins, Charlestown, P. E. I., master; D. Ellis, Reading, Gloucester, [illegible].

Arrived.

U. S. transport Albany, Lewis, Newbern, N. C., [illegible] inst., and Hampton Roads 23d, in ballast to Col. D. D. Tompkins, 24th inst., off the Delaware, passed transport Ellen S. Terry, bound S.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible] Bynner.

Steamer Ambrose, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cannon, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Sciriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer G. B. McFadden, Eakman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Neptune, [illegible], Liverpool Aug. 18, with mdse. and 370 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Was four [illegible] in the North Channel with light head winds; afterward had light westerly winds until Sept. 12, when, in lon. 68 10, lat. 40 28, encountered a very violent gale, accompanied with a frightful sea, the ship under close-reefed topsails; all three masts went by the board and sprung the bowsprit; the foremast broke in three pieces, one piece falling on deck, breaking in the deck and deck-beams; five men were lost overboard, and nine others crippled in various ways, all of whom were aloft at the time. During the time the spars were lying alongside, the ship struck heavily on them, damaging the rudder and causing her to make more water than usual. The following day, Capt. Spencer, of the Chancellor, furnished us with a boat and handsaws, and Capt. Garrick, of the Ellen Austin, supplied us with ropes and 8 seamen, for which favors Capt. Peabody is deeply thankful. By the evening of 20th had jury fore and mizzen masts rigged to the ship could be steered; since then have not up a mainmast. From the [illegible] have had light variable winds. The following seamen were lost overboard by the falling of the masts: Hugh Rooney, Joseph Kelly, Pat. Flinn, John Kane and Charles Hughes.

Ship Hargreaves, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Antwerp Aug. 24, with mdse. and 193 passengers to Calvin Adams. Had moderate weather to lon. 63, [illegible] lat. 41, lon. 63, had a violent hurricane from S. W. to W. N. W., during which stove the galley, washed main hatch house overboard, stove bulwarks, &c.

Ship J. P. Whitney, Amey, New-Orleans Aug. 4, with mdse. to master. Aug. 24, off Sombrero Light, came in collision with brig Wappen, carrying away jibboom, cutwater and head-gear. Put back to Key West for repairs, and old, thence 6th inst.

Ship Hermione, (Br., of Liverpool,) Towill, St. Johns, N. F., 9 ds., in ballast to E. Dinwiddie. 19th inst., 30 miles S. of Sable Island, had a severe gale from S. to N. W., which lasted 12 hours.

Ship Lafayette, (of New-Haven,) Small, Rotterdam [illegible] ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Sons. 19th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 64, encountered a furious gale from S. S. E. to W., which lasted 6 hours.

Ship N. Bulkley, Ross, Antwerp and Flushing [illegible], passed Orkney Islands Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to George Bulkley. 6th inst., at 8 P. M., Baltazar [illegible] venske, seaman, of Belgium, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Sandusky, Llewellin, Bristol, E., 39 ds., with iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co. 18th inst., lat. 40 48, lon. 63 20, took a heavy gale from S. S. E., which lasted 6 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Ship Belvidere, (of Boston,) Jackson, [illegible] ds., in ballast to W. F. Schmidt, will load for San Francisco.

Ship Artisan, (of Boston,) Pollard, London Aug. 22, in ballast to E. Tucker.

Ship Spiridion, (of Thomaston,) Jordan, Liverpool Aug. 23, with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Martha, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) King, [illegible] 38 ds., with salt to Murdoch & Smythe.

Bark Texana, Brand, New-Orleans 22 ds., with sugar to John A. McNair.

Bark Le Noir, (Fr.,) Durrant, Bordeaux [illegible] ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Orphan, (of Machias,) Hadley, [illegible] ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Bark Florida, (Ital.,) Valle, Londonderry 35 ds., in ballast to E. Caylus, De Ruyter & Co.

Bark Saba Crocker, (of Stockton,) Staples, New-Orleans 23 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Gazelle, (Aust.,) Carstill, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Holmbee & Co.

Bark House, Clifford, Greenock 48 ds., with pig iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Celia, (Br., of Halifax,) Dalby, [illegible], Aug. 28, with logwood to master.

Bark Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Gattis, Port-au-Prince [illegible] 9, with logwood and [illegible] to H. Murray, Jr.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Rapid, (Swed.,) Axberg, [illegible] 45 ds., with iron to Boorman, Johnston & Co. 18th inst., lat. 41, lon. 63, had a gale from S. to W. N., which lasted four hours, blowing with great fury, during which broke stanchions, stove bulwarks, lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Emily Fisher, (of Eastport,) Staples, St. Croix 4th inst., and East Harbor 12th, with sugar and salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels at East Harbor.

Brig A. P. Ellsworth, (Br., of Arichat,) Landry, [illegible] John, N. B., 10 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Trefry, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to D. R. [illegible].

Brig Eliza, (Br.,) Dayle, Sydney, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to J. Hunter.

Brig C. Hopkins, Hamor, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Matilda, (Russ.,) Olin, Shields 60 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br., of Bermuda,) Newbold, Bermuda 8 ds., with mdse. &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Greyhound, Clark, Alexandria, D. C., 4 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Agile, (Br.,) Nelson, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

BELOW—Bark Kanawha, Swinnerton, from Havana.

SAILED—Steamship Cahawba, having ship Milan in tow.

Miscellaneous.

Boston, Md., Sept. 23.—The schr. Wm. H. Smith, [illegible], from New-York bound to Alexandria, Va., with a cargo of hay, corn, &c., came ashore, north of the 21st, on the beach; the vessel draws 13½ feet, and lies on the outer bar, leaking, and it is feared that she will fill with water.—[By letter to Edward Walker, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

The Fr. bark Therese, Capt. Roos, which sailed hence 19th inst., with a cargo of grain, bound to Queenstown for orders, and went ashore the following morning at Jones Inlet, L. I., was got off last night at 8 P. M., and towed into the City to-day. Has lost her rudder, but is not otherwise seriously damaged.

Spoken, &c.

Antarctic—ship, bound E., 19th inst., lat. 42 30, lon. 50.

Atlantic—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Sept. 21, lat. 40 30, lon. 67.

Far West—ship, bound W., 19th inst., lat. 50, lon. 12.

Guiding Star—Br. bark, 20th inst., lat. 43.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor 12th inst., brigs Advance, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.; R. G. Smith, for do., in 2 ds.—was lying at Salt Cay.

At Bermuda 19th inst., barks Almeda, for Turks Island to load salt for New-York; Eliza Burns, for New-York in 2 ds.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

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The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

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A PURE TOBACCO.

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GOODWIN'S PURE YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

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THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock, before prices get too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework for a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 132 [illegible], near [illegible].